# The Outlook

Volume 80 Saturday, June 10, 1905 Number 6

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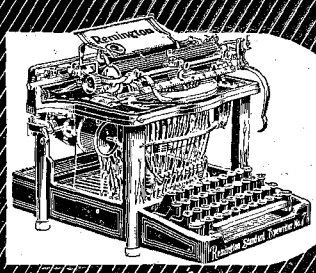

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# The Outlook

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905

**The Situation in Russia**

The victory of the Japanese in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, of which we give a description on another page, was so complete that it has bewildered not only the Russians, but all Europe; and in every Foreign Office the most serious questions are being asked in regard to the readjustment of international relations involved in the advent of Japan as a power of the first order. The Russians do not yet realize the magnitude of the disaster which has overtaken the Baltic fleet and has reduced at one blow the Russian navy from the fourth to the seventh rank. It is doubtful if the news of the defeat has yet reached all parts of the Empire, but it is rapidly percolating in every direction, and wherever it goes it gives confirmation to the growing belief that the Government is not only tyrannical but utterly incompetent, and gives definiteness to the feeling that Russia can be saved only by the Russian people. There have been no outbreaks, but the Russian newspapers have spoken with the utmost frankness, and have interpreted the defeat as the result of corruption, incompetency, and the suppression of the free life of the people. What the Czar will do no man knows, least of all, probably, the Czar himself. It is reported one day that he is to call a representative assembly, to which shall be submitted the question of war or peace; and it is reported the next day that he has decided to continue the war at any expense, and that the autocracy is more firmly established than ever in its determination to maintain its position and privileges intact. Through the fog of uncertainty which envelops the whole situation one fact, however, stands out—the greatly increased power which the Czar has by a ukase conferred on General Trepoff, who has been in command at St. Petersburg since the massacres, and who represents the most reactionary and tyrannical tendencies of the bureaucracy. This colossal policeman has been made Assistant Minister of the Interior, Chief of Police, and commander of the gendarmerie, with the right to close all assemblies and congresses, to suspend indefinitely all societies, leagues, and other bodies showing any activity which in his judgment is pernicious, to take all steps necessary to preserve the established order, and to suppress, by such means as he chooses, the revolutionary propaganda. In other words, General Trepoff, the representative of all the abuses of power of which the Russian people complain, has been intrusted with dictatorial authority at the head of the Imperial police, and may crush the present agitation by the employment of all the power of the autocracy. This is, unfortunately, the one significant fact in the situation; and it indicates that the Czar, like Louis XVI., is likely to continue an impossible policy and to bring about the overthrow of the rule which he is trying to defend against a rising tide of popular indignation. It is clear to all the world that Russia has reached the end of her available fighting resources. She can build another navy and she can collect other armies, but she will not be in a condition to fight Japan successfully until she has educated the men in her navy and her army—and that will take half a generation.

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**The Outlook for Peace**

That all the great Powers, with the possible exception of Germany, are anxious that peace should be brought about at once is evident; and it is very doubtful whether the German Emperor is playing the desperate game of keeping up the fight for sinister purposes as some of his critics are alleging. In this crisis the position of the United States Government is a commanding one



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in the interests of peace. Last week Washington was the center of the diplomatic interest of the world, and the interviews of the President with the Russian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, and the German Ambassador were interpreted, notwithstanding the most emphatic disclaimers, as marking progress toward a definite attempt, not at mediation, but at a friendly offer on the part of our Government to serve as an intermediary between the two Powers. The position of the Government is a peculiar one. France is so intimately allied with Russia and England so intimately allied with Japan that neither Power would be acceptable to both the warring countries. Germany has acted so friendly a part to Russia that she would not be regarded as disinterested by Japan. The United States Government, on the other hand, has preserved an attitude of scrupulous friendliness toward both Powers. There has been a strong popular feeling among Americans in favor of Japan, because they have believed that Japan was fighting for its life; there is a widespread feeling of indignation against the Russian Government; but there has never been, and there is not to-day, any feeling toward the Russian people save one of great friendliness. The United States is, moreover, the one great Power which China regards as friendly to her interests. Respect for the President and confidence in his frankness, courage, and disinterestedness are felt by the entire world; and if peace is brought about in the near future, he will probably be intrusted with the delicate task of opening the way for an adjustment of differences between the two countries. It is quite clear, however, that no formal steps have yet been taken, and it is highly probable that a very determined resistance is being encountered at St. Petersburg by the influences which are making for peace.

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**The Future of Arbitration**

The Mohonk Conference, with its representatives from many States and various countries, jurists, legislators, and parliamentarians, is itself almost an interparliamentary body, and it naturally seconds the work of its larger sister, the Interparliamentary Union. The platform commends the work of that Union and "rejoices in the zeal and efficiency of the American group of its membership." It is inspiring for those engaged in promoting arbitration that no country has ever yet repudiated an arbitral award, and that in the light of this no self-respecting country would dare to incur the inevitable contempt which would follow lack of compliance with an award from so high a court. The Conference, therefore, with an optimism like that of its broad-minded and bountiful host, cast aside all backward looking and regret and serenely faced the future with cheerful confidence and hope. It was stimulated to this still more by the clear-cut forecast of one speaker, John B. Clark, who said that "even the greater material interests are on our side. They are working so powerfully that we ought confidently to expect a rather early triumph of our cause." While business is still dishonest, while politics are still corrupt, we are yet to witness the coming of a time when the peoples of the earth shall settle their differences in a court. Commerce does much to bind nations together; the growth of capital ignores national boundaries, and a thousand things of which we do not take much account are helping to undermine the divisions between States and nations. They remain as lines for certain purposes, but they will not divide the material interests of humanity, and as those interests draw us closer and closer and create of the world at large an organization akin to that which exists in the case of every separate nation, the necessity for wisely meeting differences will become more and more evident. Referring to the recent naval struggle in the Far East, Mr. Clark said in brief: "I may refer to what I consider the fair prospect of peace over the great continent of Asia, as well as in Europe and America. We ought to consider that we have reached a time when aggressive measures between civilized nations to win territory are things of the past. An economist, from his point of view, cannot do otherwise than regard the recent action in the East not only as a peacemaking measure

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in the sense that it creates an enthusiasm for peace and the stopping of the present war, but that it brings about a state of affairs in which the most dangerous complications that we know anything about are in the way of being permanently removed. I suppose that the twenty or more great ships which have found their way to the bottom will represent the last war-ships that will make an effort to subordinate Asia completely to European interests, and the triumphant ships still afloat will constitute equally emphatic testimony to the fact that Asia has a right to an independent life of its own, and a strong disposition to defend it. It all means that there will be an economic development in Asia which could not have come otherwise. If we do not have Asia for the Asiatics, we shall have Asia for herself and for the world. We shall have Asia as a great and independent power, developing under economic laws under the brilliant leadership of Japan. It will assimilate to itself Western civilization more rapidly and completely under that leadership than any other that it is possible to suggest, and I think as Americans we can afford to take the lead in welcoming that portion of Asia, and Asia as a whole, into the great family of nations, and in coming into that family we see the promise and prophecy of its own independence and development economically and politically."

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**Education and Arbitration**

The keynote for the harmony which followed was struck by Dr. Gilman when he said that it was the duty of the twenty-seven college presidents and instructors there present to organize means by which the best ideas concerning arbitration should penetrate every college and university in the land. "If," said he, "you can set one-tenth of the enthusiasm of the young men on the athletic field upon the study of these great international questions, these great contests between nations, and the proper way of settling them, the victory is yours." In the associations for such study he thought the professors should not do the talking, but people from outside should meet the students to instruct and inspire them, in meetings planned by the student body. The same movement should go on in the colleges for women, so that educators everywhere should grow up breathing the air of international arbitration as freely as the air which supports their bodies. This suggestion, presented at the first session, germinated with great rapidity and resulted in a plank in the final platform "commending the awakening of the students of our universities and colleges in this important matter, as well as the instruction of all the children in our schools." The subject was committed to the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Andrew D. White, President Angell, President Hadley, President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, President Wheeler, of California, President Seelye, of Smith, and Dr. Gilman. It was further suggested that the 22d of February be set apart as a suitable Arbitration Day, or else the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Conference at The Hague. Such action as this, taken in connection with similar work by the International Students' Federation, which has now 103,000 members in thirty different countries, would quickly disseminate the principles of arbitration so that that method of settling differences would be the only one to consider. Akin to this effort was the action proposed by Professor Kirchwey, of Columbia, that an American society of international law should be formed, and steps were taken for this. The recognition of international law means the submission of international controversies to arbitration, and in the long run that means peace.

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**The Sleeping Treaties**

With the inviting prospect of a speedy second Hague Conference, there was little need to discuss the treaties which last winter were carefully laid away in the archives of the State Department, because it is believed that, along with many other vague questions which will be settled by the Hague Conference, will be that of the best way of drawing such treaties, if indeed it shall not frame a general treaty of arbitration which may more effectively meet the requirements than any special treaties have yet done.

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The treaty between Denmark and the Netherlands, which is short but all-inclusive, is regarded as a good model.

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**The New Secretary of the Navy**

Mr. Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, has resigned his office in the Cabinet to undertake the management of the construction of rapid-transit lines in New York City. The Metropolitan Railway interests, which control the New York surface lines, are forming a construction company to build the subway lines for which they expect to obtain franchises. It is this company which Mr. Morton is to head. He will leave his post on July 1, and will be succeeded by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore. Mr. Bonaparte is a friend of President Roosevelt. It is said that the President has for some time wanted him among his advisers. The two men were first thrown together in the fight for Civil Service Reform, a cause in which both have been leading workers. When the recent frauds in the Post-Office Department began to come to light, Mr. Bonaparte was selected by the President as one of two special counsel to conduct an investigation and to secure the punishment of any dishonest officials. When this work was completed, he was asked to undertake the probing of certain irregularities in the management of Indian affairs. Both these investigations, like all the work which Mr. Bonaparte has done in the cause of reform, were carried on with thoroughness and without fear or favor. Mr. Bonaparte is a lifelong Republican, but his relation to the party organization in his city and State has been as often that of criticism as that of alliance. He is an influential member of the Baltimore Reform League, President of the National Municipal League, and is actively engaged in many movements for reform in city, State, and National Government. His appointment is an admirable application of the principle which should govern the selection of men for high public offices. He is appointed, not because of any service rendered to his party organization, not on account of any recommendation by party managers, but because of his uncompromising honesty and courage, his firm convictions, and his high political ideals.

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**The Situation in Philadelphia**

There has been no cessation of important and sensational events in Philadelphia. The vigorous and determined stand of Mayor Weaver in preventing the removed directors from exercising any control or power, even though his new appointees, Messrs. Acker and Potter, were enjoined from exercising any of the functions of their several offices; the action of the Supreme Court in allowing an appeal which restored them to their places; the rapidly rising tide of public sentiment, and the desertion of one after another of the Councilmen who had voted for the gas steal, first created consternation, then panic, in the machine's ranks. The gas lease proposal was withdrawn by President Dolan, of the United Gas Improvement Company, then the injunction suits were withdrawn, and finally the machine's opposition collapsed, and Directors Acker and Potter were unanimously confirmed by Select Council. With the preliminaries of the fight won, Mayor Weaver has begun the work of regenerating the municipal basis and of placing it on a business basis. He has removed the assistant directors and appointed competent men in their places. A former Postmaster, Mr. Thomas L. Hicks, who has had a long municipal career, first as a Councilman and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and later as Chief of the Highway Department, has been made Assistant Director of Public Works. Mr. Thomas W. South, who for twenty-five years was an efficient police magistrate, has been made Colonel Potter's assistant. Messrs. South and Hicks are good politicians as well as capable public servants, but latterly they have been denied recognition because of their inability "to go along" with autocratic organization. The Mayor has also removed the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, and proposes to appoint some one who will honestly administer what little there is in the way of civil service rules and regulations. Other changes

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are impending, and there are likely to be a number of removals of those holding sinecures. The revolution in Philadelphia has been sharp and decisive. It clearly indicates what a determined and courageous man, backed up by an aroused public sentiment, can accomplish. From a condition of profound despondency and despair the people of Philadelphia have by a series of almost unprecedented events been transformed into a condition of active, vigorous, aggressive assertion of their rights and liberties. They have dethroned the bosses who have humiliated and disgraced them in the eyes of the country. They have begun a movement which, if continued, will place Philadelphia on the high road to municipal independence. The situation is an extraordinary one, and almost unparalleled in American municipal history. The danger lies in accepting as accomplished what is only just begun. Fortunately, the Mayor, who is the central and dominant figure, appreciates the fact that the hardest work is yet to be done, and is preparing himself accordingly. Mayor Weaver, who by the events of the past fortnight has become the most conspicuous municipal official in the United States, has had an interesting career. An Englishman by birth, he came to this country at an early age, educated himself, and won a substantial place for himself at the Philadelphia bar. After a somewhat independent political career he was elected District Attorney on the Republican ticket after a bitter fight, and eighteen months later was chosen Mayor, with the active support of the Municipal League. The first two years of his administration, which were completed on April 1 last, while marked by numerous minor reforms, did not disclose his independent character. He was accused of surrendering to the machine, or at least of attempting to carry water on both shoulders. As a result he was severely criticised. The true metal of the man, however, was not destroyed but rather purified. Several times on the point of breaking openly with the machine, his hand seems to have been stayed until the fullest and completest opportunity presented itself. Had he manifested any other than a spirit of complaisance at any earlier time, he might have been "ripped" as were the Mayors of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Scranton four years ago. With wonderful patience and what is now recognized as courage, he bided his time and struck a blow which means, if properly followed up, emancipation not only for Philadelphia but for every other city in America if the lesson is taken to heart.

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**The Equitable Insurance Dispute: the Frick Report**

The immediate and angry rejection of the Frick report by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society indicates that the Directors wish rather to secure peace by adjustment of personal quarrels than to seek out underlying causes. This report is that of a committee appointed by the Directors themselves. Although some members appointed resigned, the report is signed by Messrs. H. E. Frick, M. E. Ingalls, Brayton Ives, Cornelius N. Bliss, and E. H. Harriman. It is searching and exhaustive; and it not merely deals out censure of the conduct of the individuals, but arraigns methods of conducting business. Apparently precisely because this report was searching it was promptly rejected. The Directors proceeded to name a new committee which should nominate at once a candidate for a new office, that of permanent Chairman of the Board of Directors, with extraordinary powers. As we write, it seems more than doubtful whether the committee will be willing to undertake this task, and, if willing, whether it can be satisfactorily carried out. The Frick report recites the history of the company and of the recent disputes, comments upon the reluctance of the officers to furnish desired information, includes in full the communications finally obtained from Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde, and analyzes those statements and all the evidence. Both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander are censured; the first for extravagance, for dealing with the affairs of the Society as if they were his own personal affairs, and for his responsibility for the general looseness which the committee find to have prevailed in the administration; the second

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for concealing from the Board of Directors things which as President he must have known, for encouraging and participating in irregularities, and for making only an extremely incomplete report to the Directors when he felt it his duty to set in motion his campaign against Mr. Hyde.

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**Faults That Require Remedy**

It is fair to bear in mind, in discussing the affairs of the Equitable, that the Society is amply able to meet all the financial obligations it has incurred, and that contracts with policy-holders can without question be carried out to the utmost. Indeed, the basic trouble is really the possession by the Society of too large a surplus and the consequent temptation of the officers to invest that surplus so that they may indirectly receive some of the accruing profits. The fact that it is now currently reported that an offer of two and one-half million dollars for his stock has been refused by Mr. Hyde, although the total value at par is only $100,000, and the stock is by law limited to paying a dividend of seven per cent. ($7,000), shows of what enormous value may be the power to control the vast sums now held by the company. That the trouble is not merely one of personnel, and that something more than a patched-up peace between the warring elements is needed, is indicated by the fact reported by Mr. Tarbell, the Second Vice-President of the company, that the business of the Society has fallen off eight million dollars in the one month of May, and may be expected to fall off still more in the current month. Moreover, although the Directors have rejected the report, it has been published in full, and is a storehouse of ammunition for those who believe in thorough reorganization. While it is shown that the purchase by Mr. Hyde and some associates as a syndicate of certain securities has in every case but one been actually profitable to the Society, it is evident that these investments would have been *more* profitable had not the syndicate intervened between the real sellers and the real buyers. The Frick committee censure severely also the extent to which advance payments have been made to general agents upon commissions to be earned in the future. The advance payments are secured by the outstanding insurance policies; but when it is known that (to take one instance of several brought forward) advances equivalent to eleven annual renewals have been granted to one agency, although the accepted theory is that advance loans should not be more than five times the appraised value of the annual renewals, and when to this it is added that many companies are totally opposed to this system of advance payments, while others are abandoning it as fast as they can, it will be seen that here is an important point for criticism. The people of the country at large are not particularly interested in the quarrels between Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, but, in view of the enormous interests involved, they are immensely concerned in the establishing of just and safe methods of insurance. Questions of vital importance are: whether there should not be in every insurance company, wherein the mutual principle enters at all, absolute legal protection against any act of the officers or directors which is inconsistent with the broadest definition of trusteeship; whether the law should not prevent the taking of any kind of profit by these trustees—for such they really are—from the handling of funds intrusted to them, and whether, in fact, the law does not now forbid such profit-taking; whether or not the general impression is correct that some of our large companies are needlessly holding enormous sums as surplus, where safe insurance principles require no such amount; and whether the policy-holders in such companies are not entitled to a fairer and larger apportionment of dividends, and (if an excessive surplus still remains) to lower rates for premiums.

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**A Plan of Reorganization**

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, held last year at Des Moines, Iowa, a Committee of Five was constituted, with the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills, of Cleveland, Ohio,

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at its head, to investigate thoroughly all matters connected with the administration of the Society, its relations with the State Home Missionary Societies, and its relation to the missionary field, with instructions to report at the seventy-ninth annual meeting of the Society, which was held last week in the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Massachusetts. The report of the Committee was a pamphlet of thirty-five pages, and proposed a radical change in the constitution of the Society. Two extended sessions were devoted to the report of this Committee, which was debated with earnestness and great ability on both sides. It was adopted by a decisive majority, after several amendments had been made, the vote in favor of the essential feature of the report standing 49 to 16. The constitutional amendments to carry the changes into effect could not be made until next year except by recommendation of the present governing board, but the formal notice of amendment was given and the policy adopted. The proposed changes transform the organization from a National society directly representing the churches into a federation of the home missionary societies of the various States, or, in the language of the report, "simply the union of all the State societies for common ends." The plan is carefully and very ably worked out in the Committee's report, and provision is made for governing bodies, a single responsible secretary, and a general reconstruction of the existing machine. It is a curious anomaly that, with ten thousand life members each entitled to vote, and a delegate voting membership of three hundred and fifty, these "revolutionary recommendations," as the Committee call them, were adopted by forty-nine affirmative votes, with only sixteen on the other side. The interest of this seventy-ninth annual meeting—over which the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton presided, and for which the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden preached the sermon—was very largely in this report of the Committee of Five and in the reconstruction of the Society which its adoption presages. The Rev. Dr. H. C. King, President of Oberlin College, was unanimously elected President of the Society for the coming year, the Rev. Henry P. Schauffler, of Connecticut, was elected Recording Secretary, and George P. Stockwell, of New York, the Rev. H. H. Kelsey and the Rev. W. W. Leete, of Connecticut, and Arthur F. Whitin, of Massachusetts, were elected members of the Executive Committee. There were held, during the same three days, at the same place, meetings of three other Congregational missionary organizations—the Church Building Society, the Education Society, and the Sunday-School and Publishing Society. Each is carrying forward its work with great efficiency, and all the addresses were important and interesting.

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**A Notable Anniversary**

Thirty-five years ago a Congregational church was organized in Montclair, New Jersey. It occupied a little hall over a store in what was then a small village. Possibly the hall could have contained an audience of three hundred; the congregation was perhaps a third of that number. The church called to its pastorate a young man who was just finishing his course in the theological seminary, and he has remained its pastor to the present day. Montclair has grown to be one of the most prosperous and attractive suburbs of New York; the church has become the largest Congregational suburban church in the vicinity of the metropolis and one of the largest and most influential Congregational churches in the country; and its pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, lately the Moderator of the National Council, by his wise and enlarged administration having given to that office a new significance and value, is a leader in the denomination, recognized as such both in this country and in England. The history of the church, pastor, and village, thus growing up together during a period covering over a third of a century, is certainly unusual and we rather think unique. The thirty-fifth anniversary was recognized by special services, including a Bach Festival. Under the leadership of Mr. Frank Tafts, the choirmaster of the church, selections of Bach were rendered in the church on Saturday evening, May 27,

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and the Sunday afternoon following by a triple choir, a small orchestra selected from the New York Philharmonic, and the great organ, played by Mr. Samuel P. Warren. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity on both occasions. Fittingly was Bach chosen to interpret the spiritual experiences of the church on this occasion. Says Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the well-known musical critic, who prepared the programme for this occasion: "Bach is the publisher of the truest, tenderest, deepest, and most individual religious feeling. His music is peculiarly a hymning of the religious sentiment of Protestant Germany, where salvation is to be wrought out with fear and trembling by each individual through faith and works rather than the agency of even a divinely constituted Church. . . . Palestrina's art is Roman; the spirit of restfulness, of celestial calm, of supernatural revelation and supernal beauty, broods over it. Bach's is Gothic—rugged, massive, upward-striving, human." This was exactly the music to interpret the spirit of this church and its pastor. Dr. Bradford's pastorate has been both an example and an inspiration to other men in the ministry. He has deserved his success by his wise combination of progressiveness and conservatism, courage and caution, independence and tact, self-cultivation and public service.

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**Criticism by Invitation**

A convention unusual in spirit and plan was held May 27–31 at Niagara Falls, New York. The employed officers of the Young Men's Christian Associations in North America are united by an organization which includes in its membership secretaries, assistants, and heads of departments. Heretofore the Conferences of this body have been like that of other professional bodies which meet for discussion. When, however, the programme for this, the thirty-second, Conference was about to be formulated, one of the leading secretaries in the country proposed a plan which the committee in charge had the courage to adopt. This was to ask a number of men unconnected with the Young Men's Christian Associations to make a study of the associations and then to bring to the Conference the results of their observations. In making their request, the committee insisted that what the officers in conference desired was not commendation but criticism, that they desired to know what defects and what obstacles prevented a greater efficiency, and that the keener the scrutiny and the franker the criticism, the better they would like it. The spirit of this request could not easily be resisted. When the time arrived, President King, of Oberlin, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Dr. Carroll D. Wright, President of Clark College, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., of the "Christian Advocate," Mr. Starr Cadwallader, Secretary of the Detroit Board of Trade, and others gave their opinions without reserve. To each speaker had been assigned some topic, as The Efficiency of the Educational Work, The Efficiency of the Business Administration, and the like. Even the character and efficiency of the employed officers themselves, a thousand of whom were assembled to listen, formed one topic for analysis. Some very severe judgments were rendered. The testimony to the temper of the men engaged in the service of Christian Associations was to be found, however, not merely in the formulation of this programme, but also in the way in which it was received. The timid and disgruntled souls were few—practically negligible. On the other hand, the announcement of the programme drew to Niagara Falls twice as large a number as had ever attended any Conference of the organization before. In other words, the greatest inducement ever offered these men was the opportunity for learning their own defects. And never was criticism received in a more sober, eager, and candid spirit. The institution that becomes satisfied with its achievements is in decay. The Young Men's Christian Associations, as this Conference shows, have the saving salt of discontent. We should like to see the idea embodied in this programme borrowed by other bodies. Is there any church or denomination or any organization of business men that would venture to invite "outsiders" to study its life

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and then with absolute candor tell it its faults?

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**Presbyterian General Assembly**

Concerning several matters of general interest recently before the Assembly more precise statements will prevent misunderstanding. As to the so-called "Prayer Book," recommended by the committee of which Dr. van Dyke was chairman, it is no new thing. The Presbyterian Church has always had a "Directory for Worship," and it was amended so recently as 1886; but it had become antiquated, and an inconvenient diversity of usage prevailed. The proposed "Book of Common Worship, for voluntary use in Churches," an elaborate manual, comprised at present in an octavo pamphlet of over a hundred pages, is now published for criticism, and final action in 1906, after the presbyteries have pronounced upon it. It was made plain that most Presbyterian ministers desire something of the sort. The adoption of the plan of union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church carries with it the sanction of separate presbyteries for negro churches wherever desired. This the Cumberland Church made a *sine qua non* of union. Desire for it among the negro churches, and the local difficulties facing mixed presbyteries in securing proper entertainment, overcame objections to the so-called "color line." Some other hindrances to the union with the Cumberland Presbyterians, however, have still to be overcome. The term "cathedral," as descriptive of the proposed edifice at Washington for which Justice Harlan memorialized the Assembly, is to be understood in a merely architectural and institutional sense, denoting only an adequate embodiment at our National center of the National strength and influence of Presbyterianism. The project finds favor, and the committee appointed to confer with the Washington Presbytery is to report next year. The new Calvinistic "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith," adopted in 1903, must no longer be regarded as a competitor with the Westminster Confession of 1646. The overture of the Presbytery of Nassau, asking that it "be adopted and used as the creed of our Church," received a unanimous negative. So long as the Brief Statement stands as an interpretation, it would be of little advantage, so far as we can see, to substitute it for the Confession as a test. Moreover, to do so would be to obscure the far more important issue—whether any creed ought to be made a test for a minister's efficiency. Regarding the social interests involved in the general relations of capital and labor, the Assembly might well have gone further. It merely indorsed as a branch of home missionary work the efforts of the Rev. Charles Stelzle to bring ministers' associations into closer touch with labor unions for a better mutual understanding. This work appears to be succeeding well.

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**F. Norton Goddard**

At a time when discussion is rife concerning corrupt practices in a great life insurance company, the methods of "frenzied finance," the oppression of the great trusts, "tainted money," and other instances of the selfish use of wealth, the death of such a man as F. Norton Goddard ought to serve as a reminder that there is another sort of life than the selfish and sordid—and one which is just as characteristic of America. Captain Goddard, as he was called ever since he was a member of Governor Roosevelt's staff, was not yet forty-five when he died from overwork. The son of a wealthy merchant, a graduate of Harvard, where he received his degree with honors, a man of energy and many resources, he might have become a "captain of industry." Instead of that he chose to live among the poor of New York. He made his home in a tenement-house. During the coal strike he distributed coal to the needy. He made gifts of ice for relief of suffering. For years he fought against that meanest of all devices for cheating and robbing the poor—the game of policy; and finally, by bringing the head offender to jail, practically cleared the city of the fraud. By his keen investigation he brought the Western Union Telegraph Company to realize the inexpediency of serving those race-gambling establishments called pool-rooms, and

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thereby gained another victory over the oppressors of the poor. He was, however, more than a repressive reformer. He identified his interests with those of his district. He became a political leader, and wrung the control of the district from the hands of Tammany. His idealism was not academic, theoretical, impracticable; it was practical, effective, genuine. It dominated his life, and determined such commonplace matters as where he should sleep and whom he should make his friends, and it brought him to his death. His life was a modern exemplification of the Incarnation: it embodied the divine principle that riches be put at the service of poverty, strength at the service of weakness, knowledge and culture at the service of ignorance.

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**The Lewis and Clark Exposition**

By pressing a button in the city of Washington the President gave the signal in Portland, Oregon, for the opening of the Exposition held as a centennial celebration of the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast. When, in 1804, President Jefferson sent Captain Lewis to explore the region known as the Louisiana Purchase, there was little knowledge of the vastness of the territory which had fallen into the hands of the young Republic. Although Lewis and his companions did little or nothing to promote the opening up of that country, they stirred the imagination of men, not least of President Jefferson himself, and undoubtedly contributed not a little to that process which has transformed a little group of seaboard States to a Nation which is a Pacific as well as an Atlantic Power. As President Roosevelt said in a brief address which he made as he opened the Exposition, this process has made for the unification of the world. He noted the contrast between the ancient civilization limited to the borders of the Mediterranean, composed of sundered and isolated peoples, and the modern civilization spread over the globe and knit together in spirit and ideals. At Portland Vice-President Fairbanks, representing in person the President, made the chief address. He took the occasion to warn the American people that in reaching out for the foreign markets which the Pacific made so accessible they should not jeopardize their market at home. As a matter of fact, the American people at present need little warning of this kind. Something more important than any market, home or foreign, is dependent upon America's relation to the East. The Exposition itself is picturesque. At Chicago a great lake formed the center; at St. Louis, a park with a forest of trees. At Portland it is wild mountain scenery.

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**The Ocean Yacht Race**

The international ocean yacht race, in which eleven yachts started from Sandy Hook on Wednesday, May 17, was won by the three-masted schooner Atlantic, which crossed the finish line at the Lizard at 9:16 P.M. on Monday, May 29. Her time for the crossing was twelve days, two hours, and one minute—an average speed of 10.6 knots an hour. The best previous record for a yacht was that of Endymion, which crossed from Sandy Hook to the Needles—a course 145 miles longer than that sailed in this race—in thirteen days, twenty hours, and thirty-six minutes—an average speed of 9.66 knots. While Atlantic has made a new record for yachts, the best time for a sailing vessel for the crossing was made by the clipper ship Dreadnought, which took nine days and seventeen hours for the voyage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, in 1859. The second yacht to finish was the German boat Hamburg, which crossed the line twenty-two hours after Atlantic. The British full-rigged ship Valhalla was third in the race, and the former record-holder, Endymion, fourth, the other boats finishing in the following order: Hildegarde, Sunbeam, Fleur-de-Lys, Ailsa, Utowana, Thistle, and Apache. Atlantic's victory was a decisive one. She led her nearest competitor, Hamburg, by twenty-two hours; and Hamburg was a day ahead of Valhalla. It is remarkable that the eight yachts which Valhalla headed, different in size and rig, finished the three-thousand-mile race separated by only seventeen hours. The result of the race is intensely gratifying to American yachtsmen and to all who rejoice

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in American supremacy in sport. The winner, owned by an American, was designed and built by Americans, manned by an American crew, and captained by an American citizen (although it must be said that Captain Barr is English born and learned his seamanship in English waters). But the surest ground for National pride in Atlantic's achievement lies in the fact that it is a victory for a boat of distinctively American rig. The schooner rig is said to have been first designed by Captain Andrew Robinson, of Gloucester, in 1713. Whether this authorship can be maintained or not, it is certain that the schooner rig has been more used in this country than anywhere else in the world, and that the three-masted schooner, to which type Atlantic belongs, is exclusively American.

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# The Emancipator of Russia

The enemy of Russia is the best friend of the Russians. Japan is fighting for her own life. She is fighting for her next of kin—China, and has proved the right of all northern Asia to live her own life and work out her own destiny. The Chinese scholars in Tokyo, who were counted a few years ago by the score, are now counted by the hundreds. But she is doing more; she is fighting the battle of the Russians against Russia, of the peasantry against the bureaucracy, of popular rights against imperial privilege. Nelson at Trafalgar and Wellington at Waterloo emancipated France from the rule of the first Napoleon; Togo in the Korean straits and Oyama in Manchuria are emancipating Russia from the rule of the Czar. And we may well hope that there will not be as long an interval between Tsushima and the birth of free Russia as there was between Trafalgar and the birth of the French Republic.

Humanity shudders at the dramatic horrors of the recent naval battle. In the burning of the General Slocum over nine hundred were shut up to the dread alternative of death by fire or death by drowning, and the country cannot yet recall that event without a shudder. But in this greatest naval battle of modern times over eight thousand men were given that alternative, or went down to a watery grave imprisoned between the decks of their ship, mercifully denied even the chance to make a hopeless fight for life. But, horrible as the scene was, it was not so horrible as that slow stifling of national aspirations, that slow destruction of human hopes and loves and life, that *peine forte et dure*, that slow pressing to death, which for centuries the Russian bureaucracy has been inflicting on the Poles, the Finlanders, the Armenians, and the Jews within Russia's territories, and, cruelest of all, upon her own peasant population. Japan has checked this slow torture; has proved the impotence of the power which has practiced this racial homicide only because no one offered courageous resistance; has taught Europe that Russia is not invulnerable. She has done more—she has taught, or is teaching, the Russian peasantry that the Russian bureaucracy is not irresistible. We quote from our Russian correspondent in The Outlook for May 27, 1905, one typical conversation between two Russians:

"Then tell me, my friend, why is it that these bureaucrats can make us all be soldiers when none of us want to be?" At this the peasant scratched his head again.

"No, I can't explain it," he said at last. "It's like the seventeen sheep I used to have. I say *used* to have. Even if my shed had been on fire, I'm sure that if one sheep ran in the others would all follow. But look here—I'm sure of this—if only a few peasants begin to refuse to go in to be killed for nothing but three rubles a month, then all the others will begin refusing, and the whole army will melt. It will! Because who can force us except other soldiers? Don't you see? They must have *us* to make *us*."

The Japanese victories in the Far East, the echoes of which reach the peasantry through private correspondence or through reports passed from village to village and from cabin to cabin, are beginning to give the peasant hope that he too can successfully resist the oppression which has so embittered his life and robbed him of all that makes life worth living. The stories of mutiny in the Russian fleets may be exaggerated; the Russian apprehension of mutiny in the Russian army may not be immediately realized. But these mutinies and rumors of mutinies are but an-

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ticipatory of a coming revolt. The press of Russia itself begins to give free expression to the half-formed purpose of no longer hopeless resistance to the bureaucracy. Says the "Russ," reported to be the widest-read paper in Russia:

> The death of half a million men and the loss of billions of money is the price of the rejection of progress and Western civilization. Sevastopol struck the shackles from the serfs, and Port Arthur, Mukden, and Tsu Island should free Russia from the slavery of the bureaucracy.

To the same effect is the "Slovo," another popular newspaper:

> The Japanese are not fighting the Russian people, but the Russian bureaucracy, which has rejected the energy and the talent of the nation for a host of sycophants and time-serving courtiers. Our only consolation in this bitter hour is the consciousness that it is not the people but the Government which has suffered defeat. Enough!

These extracts interpret the sentiment of the people, though we may be very sure that the popular sentiment is more bitter, not less so, than these expressions. More conservative journals, avoiding, perhaps wisely, all passion, are not less urgent in demanding reforms which in their issue cannot be less than revolutionary. The Russian writer whose articles on the Czar and the autocracy created such a sensation in European circles, and who is unquestionably a representative of the higher ranks of nobility, in his first article wished not to abolish the autocracy; asked only that the Czar should choose his own advisers and then follow their advice. This demand does not suffice for him in his subsequent articles. The conservative organs demand the convening of a National Assembly. And those who recall what effect the convocation of the States General in 1789 had on the autocracy of France cannot wonder that such a step is bitterly resisted by the autocracy of Russia. But the day of the convocation of such an assembly is evidently not far distant.

Nor will any merely advisory body any longer satisfy the aspirations of the Russian people. We quote again from our Russian correspondent's account of the conversation of his peasant companions:

> "Now they laugh at this promise for a representative assembly. We laugh because we all know that this assembly will only have the right to give *advice*—nothing else. The bureaucracy loves to get only advice. They have been asking the zemstvos for advice for the last three years, and the zemstvos gave it—good advice, but what is the use of giving advice when the zemstvos are only put in jail for giving it? So now we must just give advice to ourselves. We must have our own assemblies and decide just what we need."

This demand of an awakening democracy will not be silenced. This awakening democracy will not be put to sleep again. Every letter from the front increases the agitation. Every soldier sent to the front lessens the force at home available for purposes of repression. Every soldier returning home from the front brings with him a sense, not of military glory, but of national defeat and disgrace, and repeats the cry of the "Slavo," "The bureaucracy has had its say, and has crowned its work of national shame and humiliation." The teachings of Russia's greatest poets, novelists, and philosophers are every day getting, directly or indirectly, a wider circulation. The propaganda of hundreds of educated men and women like Madame Breshkovsky is carried on on longer in secrecy, but openly, if not wholly fearlessly. The influence of the universities, of the factories, of the press, adds force to the growing demand. Sixty thousand Russian prisoners in Japan are there being taught; some of them by Japanese teachers the Japanese language, some of them by Russian teachers to read their own Russian language. Presently they will be coming home to teach the horrors of war, the irrationality of race hatred, the value of free institutions. And all the while a weak and vacillating Czar is growing weaker and more irresolute, and a dazed and perplexed bureaucracy, alternately pugnacious and panic-stricken, is growing more dazed and more perplexed. From all this chaos there cannot but issue at no very distant day a new created nation; though there may yet be a considerable period of chaos worse confounded before the creative day appears.

Sir Gareth, fighting to free Lady Lyonors, sets free the boy who comes

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forth disguised and imprisoned to do him battle:

High on a night-black horse, in night-black arms,
With white breast-bone, and barren ribs of death,
And crowned with fleshless laughter—some ten steps—
In the half light—through the dim dawn—advanced
The monster, and then paused, and spake no word.
. . . . . .
But with one stroke Sir Gareth split the skull,
Half fell to right and half to left, and lay.
Then with a stronger buffet he clove the helm
As thoroughly as the skull; and out from this
Issued the bright face of a blooming boy,
Fresh as a flower new born, and crying, Knight,
Slay me not.

Ever since Napoleon's fateful retreat from Moscow, Russia has to all Europe's apprehension been a monster. With her immense territory, her uncounted population, her supposititious wealth, all under autocratic control, she has seemed to her western neighbors well-nigh invincible. In popular apprehension her supposed gigantic strength has been mated to a diplomatic sagacity not less superhuman. Sir Gareth, to the horror of an onlooking world, has challenged the monster to combat, has cleft helm and skull in twain, and out from the theatrical disguise we can already begin to see issuing the real Russian—strong, brave, slow to move, patient to endure, who needs but liberty and education for his tutor, to take his true place as a free people among the great peoples of the earth. Japan is the emancipator of Russia.

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# The Frick Report

The Frick report, of which we give some account in another column, is more than an exposé of unjustifiable methods which have been pursued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It is an indictment of business methods which have been pursued, apparently with little question, by men of eminent standing in the community, and permitted by other men, whose presence on the Board of Directors was regarded by the public as a guarantee of official and corporate integrity. The rejection of this report by a substantial majority can have no other effect than to make the general public perceive that this indictment, which was apparently against the two most prominent officials, is really an indictment against methods and standards current in American business circles. For such rejection, accompanied as it is by the retention in their offices of both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, is tantamount to an approval, or at least a condonation, of their financial methods. It is perfectly certain that the Equitable Life Assurance Society cannot have and will not deserve the confidence of the community until the business methods which this report condemns are repudiated by its Board, and those who have pursued those methods are removed from the present control of the Society. The report is a condemnation of specific acts and omissions by Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, but it is no less a condemnation of methods of doing business too common in America, and of standards of morality which are wholly unjustifiable. For example:

> Whether resulting from a misconception of the importance of growth in size, from the competition of other companies, or from the human instinct to excel, there has existed a disposition to lose sight of the true purpose of life insurance and devote all energies to attaining bigness.

This ambition for bigness which has been the curse of the Equitable is the curse of many another American enterprise; for the habit of confounding greatness and bigness is distinctively an American habit. Again:

> The committee has fully considered Mr. Hyde's explanations of these charges. In the main he seeks to exonerate himself by pleading the custom of the Society, the participation of others, the return of money improperly acquired or used, and the beneficial results to the Society. As it is the function of this committee to determine what is wrong in the Society's management, Mr. Hyde's arguments cannot avail. The practices he has pursued are wrong. The fact that others have pursued them or acquiesced in them only convicts them of equal guilt.

This following of the multitude to do evil, this accepting a common custom as

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affording the true basis for a common law of morality, is another very common vice in a democratic society, which, for the motto, The king can do no wrong, substitutes—The people can do no wrong. Again:

> So open, flagrant, obvious, persistent, and dangerous are the practices of which Mr. Hyde is accused, that the establishment of their truth convicts of equal guilt all who were cognizant of their existence and failed promptly to set about their correction.

We have not lately seen any more courageous and wholesome statement of the responsibility of Boards of Directors. Again:

> It is elementary that a corporation is a trustee for its stockholders, the funds and other property held in the name of the corporation constituting the trust estate. . . . With respect to the funds and other property of the society they [the chief executive officers] are, therefore, in the highest sense fiduciaries, and are governed by the principles of the law of trusts, which are not less strict—in some instances stricter—than the moral code itself. One of the most fundamental of these principles is that a trustee shall not profit at the expense of the trust estate. Another, closely connected with that just mentioned, is that a trustee shall not enter into any relation with the trust estate in which his interests and those of the estate may conflict, as, for example, the relation of buyer and seller.

This is sound morals, and we believe it to be sound law. Yet in repeated instances a syndicate formed of members of the Board of Directors, and headed by Mr. Hyde, purchased securities in their own name and sold them at a profit to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, voting as directors to make this purchase from themselves as a syndicate. In nine of these transactions, securities to the par value of $9,300,000 were handled, the total profit to the syndicate in the nine operations being $204,504.39, of which over $167,000 were divided among eight individuals who were directors, six of whom were members of the executive and finance committees whose special duty it was to conserve the interests of the Society in all investment transactions. The Equitable furnishes a gigantic illustration of the sad truth that graft is by no means confined to the police or to political magnates and public service corporations. The history which Miss Tarbell has given of the Standard Oil Company may be, as it has been, questioned. The stories which Mr. Lawson has told have produced no such impression on the community as they would produce if they were accepted without discount. But this report of the Frick Committee is based largely upon the official statements of the very men whose transactions are condemned; and, notwithstanding the report, the men who conducted them are, at least for the time, continued in office. No severer indictment of business methods and business standards in American financial circles has ever been presented than this report, coupled with its rejection by the Board of Directors.

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## The Rising Civic Tide

Philadelphia has at last responded to the rising national tide of civic conscience and civic consciousness. In a word, that city has smashed its machine and dethroned its boss. Much if it stood alone, this achievement stands for still more as part of a national civic and political awakening.

The urban peril of to-day is the alliance of the public service corporation and the political machine. Ten years ago this alliance governed every great American city without challenge, aided by graft in the political machine and stock manipulation in the corporation. The battle is not won. But, in the past decade, in Boston, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, in each of the Lake cities—Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo—notable popular victories have been won against this alliance. In each of these cities the political machine is weaker and the popular will stronger. In each some boss has been convicted or some corporation brought to account.

Philadelphia seemed six weeks ago the only city which had not felt this new life. Presented with the usual attempt to plunder it by an alliance for a new flagitious and corrupt lease of the city gas-works between the highly respectable directors of the United Gas Improvement Company and the professional plunderers of the city machine,

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acquiescence was expected. Instead, the citizens of Philadelphia in a week overturned a local political organization in unchallenged strength for twenty years.

For a generation Philadelphia has been a reminder that every solution of the civic problem has its perils. In Philadelphia the mass is very comfortable. Of its 300,000 families not over 20,000 are congested, shiftless, slatternly, or submerged. Another 30,000 families are well-to-do. The 250,000 families left live more comfortably than any other population of equal income the world over. Their horizon and standards are as narrow as their small houses. They have believed in a ward school management until this year. This wilderness of small houses broken into communities and neighborhoods, with none of the merging and mixing of the tenement-house, had great regions where a man kept his local reputation independently of what he did at City Hall. Ex-Mayor Ashbridge, whose administration, 1899–1903, reeked with graft and license, has always said that he laid the foundations of his campaign by steady speaking before the lesser Sunday-schools and various local and church clubs and societies. If the Councilman stole at City Hall, he was benevolent, and often went to church. The policeman, born and living in the neighborhood, impartially and efficiently protected children and illegal voting. Every one got something. The corporations got franchises and gave politicians bribes themselves and employment and passes to distribute to constituents. Manufacturers got the use of streets, freedom from factory laws, and low tax valuations. Respectable people got appropriations for charities and institutions. A municipal expenditure for new city improvements of some $60,000,000 in the past dozen years gave a stream of contracts to enrich leaders and provide wages for voters on the nomination of ward workers. These things sapped moral fiber. Issachar bowed between the burdens of the corporation and the machine, and gave tribute. The greater the comfort, the more need of a passion for righteousness. Philadelphia instead oozed goodness.

A support such as Tammany had from criminal graft is less assured than the long assent of the respectable. Tammany has against it the State majority. The Philadelphia machine was part of a State machine in absolute control of Governor, Legislature, and State. Some semblance of official independence is usually preserved in official documents as a mere matter of official decency. But when Governor Pennypacker signed a bill emasculating the office of Mayor after the close of the present term, he accompanied it with a foolish and rambling statement of his reasons, which explicitly accepted the opinion of "the most influential political leader" in Philadelphia as deciding his course. This subserviency, not matched by Hoffman under the Tweed Ring, was to get its reward in a seat on the Supreme Court of the State. Instead, it has made his expected and announced nomination impossible—one more instance in American life of the danger of serving the boss first, when the people vote last.

A perpetual encouragement it should be to men making weary and hopeless fights against municipal machines, that nothing seemed more certain than the success of the Philadelphia machine in April, six weeks ago. Its leader treated public opinion with open contempt. A loose election law and a corrupt vote gave absolute control at the polls. The four great corporations in the city—two railroads, a company controlling all the street lines, and the company leasing the gas-works—were in open and hearty alliance. More than one judge was known to be subservient. Jury lists were manipulated. Retainers were distributed wholesale among leading members of the bar to monopolize all the ability of the profession. The ring had command of all Federal, State, and municipal patronage. It swayed the banks, through State and city deposits. Its good works were not absent. It had greatly improved the city school organization; provided liberally for education, raising the expenditure one-half; passed, as an "organization measure," a child labor law far in advance of previous legislation; reorganized the State sanitary administration and some of its

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charities; provided for the consumptive; made many minor reforms, suppressed policy in the city, reduced typhoid, and added to the city park system on a large scale. Ground existed for the claim of the leaders of the machine that if they were despotic, they were beneficent; that if they were ruthless on "political" measures, on school, sanitary, charity, and criminal legislation they sought expert advice and followed it. At no session of the Legislature at Harrisburg has it been easier to pass good measures, non-political in character.

As the State and municipal machines of Pennsylvania pay political expenses, licit and illicit, for the entire State, their outlay is enormous. The debt limit was near exhaustion. Personal authority over Councils seemed to make it possible by a new lease for seventy-five years of the city gas-works to secure $25,000,000 for contracts, under provisions, already detailed in our columns, which increased the cost of gas to the consumer. The great army of small householders looks to nothing as vigilantly as fixed charges. If all city charges could be made as direct and personal as a gas bill, maladministration would end.

The great dumb, comfortable mass of small-incomed families was moved from below, while reform leaders were still in despair. Better proof has never been offered that if our municipal system, as in England, brought expenses home to the house-occupier on a rate-sheet, responsibility would be automatically enforced. The dailies were aflame with protest against the lease. Meetings were held. Committees were appointed. We have all seen these things done before in a city without effect.

It was not these that redeemed Philadelphia. A machine morning paper which, after some days of silence, incautiously espoused the cause of the machine, on a critical morning, had nearly five hundred postal cards stopping the paper the next morning, and it never spoke again. In school-houses after school hours the children of Councilmen who had voted for the lease went crying home because no child would play with the sons and daughters of a gas thief. Councilmen in grocery and provision stores found their patrons suddenly gone. Men were expelled from clubs and benefit orders and warned to resign from ward celebrations of Memorial Day. One blatant supporter of the lease in Councils found his ward placarded with his picture, his house, his political headquarters, and his business place. The streets he passed over daily were noted, the hour given, and every citizen asked to stop him and say, "Why did you vote for the gas lease?" This and nothing more. Men did, by the dozen and the score. For a day he was brutally defiant; for another, irritably bellicose. But no man can stand being asked why he is a thief by everybody he has known from childhood, and by the third or fourth day he had capitulated, sought the Mayor, and agreed to support his veto.

This uprising from below of the great throng, long silent and consenting to worse things less close to the quarterly expense account, would, after all, have failed without a leader, and a city charter which made leadership possible. The Mayor of Philadelphia is alone responsible for the executive government of the city. For two years Mayor John Weaver had been a man numbed by hopeless conditions and under the personal influence of a shrewd, masterful boss who had found him an obscure lawyer, good in trial cases, and made him first District Attorney and next Mayor. Promoted from one political stage to another, he had obeyed by force of habit, and he lacked, as so many lesser politicians do, personal relation with the better organized life of the city. But he was a man of principle. His church work had bred responsibility. He was treated with studied insolence by men who despised his principle.

When the hour struck, he acted, and, as with all men who act, the city rose to him as one man. Make city maladministration visible, bring it home to every householder like a gas bill, make responsibility and power as visible in some single man, and city and man will come together and smash any machine. These are the conditions of civic consciousness and civic conscience. Suddenly, in a week, Philadelphia knew itself. The dumb, driven city became a sentient

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thing. Councils, which had passed the lease once, collapsed. The machine was smashed. The boss abdicated. The campaign begun is certain to go on to a struggle for the State.

Such a struggle has every encouragement to-day. Nine years ago, when McKinley was nominated at St. Louis in 1896, New York was under the unchallenged control of a boss in each party. So was Pennsylvania. Hanna in Ohio, Alger in Michigan, and Sawyer in Wisconsin held those States in absolute control. Illinois was moving in the same direction. Maryland was bossed. Even in New England, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine were under control. Not one of these State machines is where it was then. New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Maryland have a political control yearly less personal. Rhode Island alone in New England is under old conditions. States and cities together in the past decade show a new freedom. The National tide is rising. Philadelphia is but part of a wider movement.

From the National capital to the smallest township, the needs for reform are clear: visible leadership, individual responsibility, and such machinery of law and administration as brings results, good or bad, home to the householder in tangible shape.

# The Battle of the Sea of Japan

## The Story of a Great Victory

ONE battered cruiser (the Almaz) and one destroyer in the harbor of Vladivostok are all that remain available for Russia out of Admiral Rojesvensky's fleet of thirty or more fighting ships. Three protected Russian cruisers, all injured and with many wounded men on board, have reached Manila, and will there probably be dismantled and interned until the end of the war, under the guardianship of the United States. Two battle-ships (one the splendid new vessel, the Orel), two coast-defense vessels, and one or more small craft, are in the hands of the Japanese, and, together with the Russian ships to be raised and repaired at Port Arthur, will aid in establishing Japan's naval supremacy in Eastern seas. The Russian commander, Admiral Rojesvensky, is wounded and a prisoner; Admiral Voelkersam, who had charge of the battle-ship division, was killed early in the fight in the conning-tower of the Oslazaba; Admiral Nebogatoff surrendered, and has only partly met a storm of execration from Russia by showing that his vessels were without ammunition, were outnumbered, and in a hopeless situation; six battle-ships and ten or twelve cruisers and destroyers have been sunk or blown up; some eight thousand or more Russians have been slain or drowned, and perhaps four thousand are prisoners.

Opposed to this appalling destruction the Japanese loss is insignificant; Admiral Togo asserts that no battle-ship, cruiser, or destroyer was sunk or seriously injured, and the Russian reports to the contrary are supported by no evidence. Three or four Japanese torpedo-boats were lost—an astonishingly small number when it is remembered with what boldness the little craft attacked at close quarters. The list of Japanese killed is put at 113, of wounded at 424. It is quite possible that Japan's real losses may be somewhat larger, for her commanders have before this successfully withheld information of loss, as is shown by the fact that only last week did Japan officially admit the loss of the battle-ship Yashima by a mine near Port Arthur—an event which happened last year and was barely suspected for many months. But, unless positive evidence is forthcoming, Japan's claim to having emerged from battle practically unscathed must be admitted.

Thus, then, ends in disaster and almost annihilation the large but, as it proved, not really formidable fleet which undertook the 17,000 miles' voyage from Cronstadt to Vladivostok, and dared to face, in sup-

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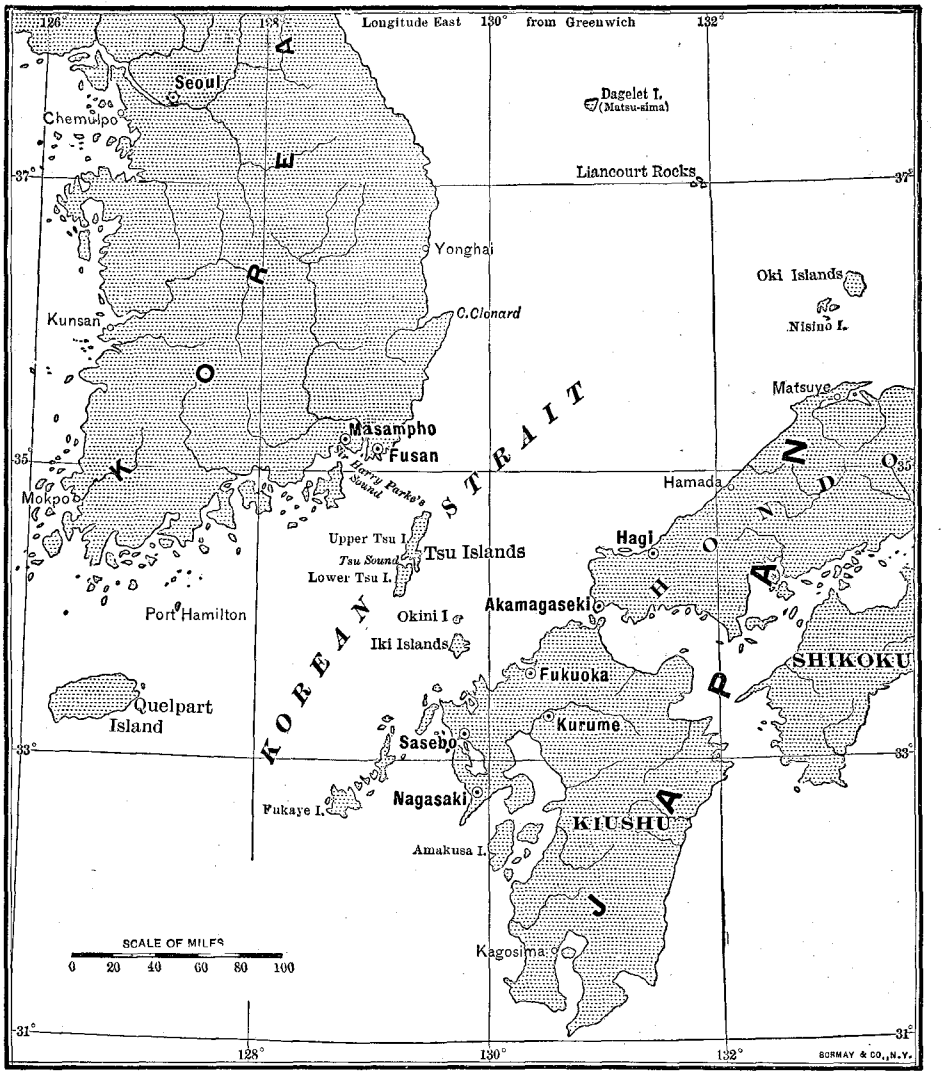


port of Russian naval honor, the tried and skilled strategy of Togo and the devoted courage and intelligence of his officers and men. Admiral Togo, in his signal for battle, recalled Nelson's famous "England expects every man to do his duty," by the inspiring admonition, "The destiny of our Empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost." And the singular coincidence that this, the decisive battle for naval supremacy in the East, was fought just a hundred years after Nelson won Trafalgar, together with certain resemblances in the opening maneuvers of the two battles (both victors, for instance, managed to attack in line against the enemy's column, thus bringing a heavier broadside to bear at the critical moment), has naturally led to general comparison and paralleling of the two tremendous conflicts, both world-wide in their effect upon the distribution of sea-power. But if the Japanese battle-signal recalled those of other famous sea-fights, there was something unique and curiously Oriental in Admiral Togo's despatch laying the fruits of his victory at his Emperor's feet: "That we have gained success beyond our expectation is due to the brilliant virtue of your Majesty

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and the protection of the spirits of your imperial ancestors, and not to the action of any human being. We shall be faithful and answer to the Imperial will."

It is now perfectly evident that Admiral Togo's plans have been from the first fixed, clear, and simple. With his fleet held close in hand in or about Sir Harry Parke's Sound (see map), he had Masampho as a base; was ready to attack the Russians if they attempted to pass the Korean Strait; and at the same time was equally ready to sail northward and intercept them at Tsugaru Strait if his fine scouting and information service sent word that they were proceeding to Vladivostok by that course. The entire Japanese nation aided Togo to keep his whereabouts secret. It is said that no Japanese citizen would even remotely speak of the subject, or listen to conjectures about it. Wireless telegraphy kept the Japanese officers in constant knowledge of what was happening. On the other hand, one of the special causes leading to Russian defeat, mentioned in a critical summary from Tokyo experts, is "imperfect reconnoissance and incomplete and misleading intelligence." When the Russian fleet of thirty-two fighting ships appeared early Saturday morning, May 27, near the island of Quelpart, a wireless message instantly went to Togo; and as soon as it became evident that the Russians meant to take the eastern course, past the Tsu Islands, the plan prearranged for that case was put in motion.

Accounts differ as to the exact maneuvers of the battle; Togo's reports have been fragmentary and concerned with results rather than methods—purposely so, we judge. One narrative states that a Japanese division, lurking among small islands until the Russians had passed, pursued them from the south and incited confusion in their lines just when the main attack from the north began. However this may be, Togo began his main attack by throwing a heavy division across the Russians' line of advance as they came on in double column, while his destroyer division and supporting vessels edged westward. Gradually, as the battle was waged, this disposition assumed more and more of an enveloping character on the north, west, and south, driving the enemy east upon the Okini Islands. The expert Japanese analysis already referred to notes that the Russian formation was bad even at first; and adds, as a matter of tremendous significance, that the maneuvers we have broadly indicated above put the Russians at disadvantage as to wind, sun, and weather; for in a rough sea the badly trained Russian gunners were firing against the wind with the sun in their eyes, while Togo's men, long and carefully trained at marksmanship in a rough sea, had the sun at their backs and fired down-wind. It is said that Rojesvensky started out with some cavalry lieutenants on his quarter-decks in lieu of naval officers, and that hundreds of his men were half-instructed peasants; a naval force cannot be gathered and drilled in a day, and the months spent in practice while the fleet lay off Madagascar were all too few. Moreover, the Russian ships were foul with their long voyage, and some, at least, had insufficient coal and ammunition. The Russian shots which hit at all, it was found after the battle, had mostly injured funnels and masts; few shots struck the Japanese ships in vital parts. On the other hand, the Japanese fire must have been a marvel of marksmanship, rapidity, and concentration. Five Japanese ships, for instance, at one time early in the fight concentrated their fire on the splendid Russian battle-ship the Borodino. Rojesvensky's flag-ship had the same experience; and both ships were soon helpless, while their sister battle-ships the Oslazaba and the Sissoi Veliky went down (the latter the first to be actually sunk) very early in the afternoon.

With Admiral Voelkersam dead and Admiral Rojesvensky lying wounded in the hold of a destroyer to which he had been transferred, it is no wonder that confusion, lack of co-operation, and finally dispersion followed. The grim story is told, by the way, that when a Japanese destroyer captured the boat having Rojesvensky on board, the Japanese officers consented to leave him where he was at the urgent request of the Russians, but put a guard over him, with orders to kill him if a recapture

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seemed imminent. At sunset of Saturday the battle was still raging furiously, but, for the Russians, hopelessly. After dark the Japanese sent in their torpedo-boats, and made attack after attack. Whether submarine boats were or were not used only the Japanese know—and they will not tell! The quick destruction on Saturday afternoon of some of the large and heavily armored Russian ships looks as if floating mines had been employed, but the Japanese appear to believe that heavy gun-fire was mainly instrumental, aided by torpedo-boats working at short range in full sight of the enemy. One Russian ship was found floating bottom upward, with thirty survivors clinging to her slippery sides.

On the second day of the battle, Sunday, the Japanese began the pursuit of the remnants of the Russian fleet; five ships were found near Liancourt Island: one escaped; the others, including the Orel, surrendered. For days the search for other ships continued, and only when the reports from Vladivostok and Manila, referred to at the beginning of the account, appeared was it known positively what had been the meager number of escapes made by the hunted and crippled Russian sea-fighters. Admiral Enquist, who reached Manila in command of three protected cruisers (the Oleg, Aurora, and Zemtchug), asked for time to coal, repair, and provision. Admiral Train, in command of the American naval force, offered all courtesies and privileges possible under American interpretation of the rules of international law, but it is quite certain that this means that the ships must either face Japan's waiting war-ships at once or must be disarmed.

Throughout, the Japanese showed all the qualities that together spell success in naval warfare. That they were intrepid need not be said, for personal courage and readiness to die joyously have become known as a component part of Japanese character; but it is equally true that they were scientific in the most thorough modern sense—they had preciseness of discipline, supreme skill in marksmanship (and that the "man behind the gun" is more than size of ship or caliber of gun or thickness of armor is one of the great lessons of this battle), and the highest technical ability in strategy and maneuvering. To-day Japan is a factor of first importance in problems of sea-influence, and conjectures are already being made, for instance, as to what possible combination could stand at sea against England and Japan in coalition, and whether, if the United States be added, such a union might not impose peace with fairness the world over. Indirectly but fundamentally, the moral lesson of the battle, as of the war, is that well expressed in a Russian paper, the "Listok," of St. Petersburg, that "education, good government, and freedom are always victorious over ignorance, misrule, and despotism."

## The Seafarer

By Priscilla Leonard

Hope is the golden figurehead that leans
From man's frail ships to meet the seas of fate,
Breasting the tides, eager to navigate
Uncharted oceans towards Elysian scenes.
Youth's sunrise all the sea incarnadines
When Hope fares forth; and though grim dangers wait
Of wreck and storm within life's rock-strewn strait,
Though many a hurricane the bark careens,
Hope ever gazes forward, ever craves
To reach the open sea, the limitless tide,
The eternal ports beyond the horizon's bound;
Her lifted face forgets the perils around,
And while it looks and lifts above the waves
No wreck is final and no gulfs too wide.

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# The Struggle for Command of the Sea[1]

By George Kennan

Special Correspondent of The Outlook in the Far East

This article, written on May 7, is all the more of interest, it seems to us, because the great battle it discusses as an event of the near future has actually taken place. In most respects its tentative conclusions have been amply justified by the event, while its presentation of Japan's naval methods and capabilities has a positive timeliness. We omit, as no longer of moment, part of Mr. Kennan's forecast of the campaign that would be likely to follow the serious defeat of Admiral Togo.—THE EDITORS.

WITH the arrival of the Baltic fleet in the waters of the Far East, public attention in Japan has been temporarily diverted from the Asiatic mainland and is now fixed upon the sea, where the next struggle of the contending Powers seems likely to take place. It is quite possible that before this letter reaches The Outlook the question of maritime supremacy will have been decided; but, in view of the importance of the struggle and the uncertainty that prevails with regard to Admiral Rojesvensky's plans and movements, it may be worth while to review briefly the existing situation.

Theoretically, and on paper, the second and third squadrons of Admiral Rojesvensky and the combined fleets under command of Admiral Togo are not unequally matched. In battle-ships, which are the main elements of strength in modern naval warfare, the Russians outnumber the Japanese in the proportion of two to one; but, on the other hand, Admiral Togo has an equal, if not a greater, superiority in fast and heavily armed cruisers, while his strength in torpedo-boats and destroyers is probably four times that of his adversary. In speed and maneuvering capacity the Japanese ships surpass those of the Russians for at least two reasons. In the first place, they have all been recently docked and overhauled, and will go into action with clean bottoms and smoothly working machinery, while the ships of the Russians have been lying for a long time in tropical waters, where they have had no dockyard or repairing facilities, and where their bottoms have become more or less incrusted with marine growths. In the second place, the component parts of Admiral Togo's fleet are largely homogeneous in type, and can be handled with facility together, while the ships of the Russian admiral differ widely in age, model, and speed, and are likely to get into a very ragged formation in the course of a general engagement.

But the efficiency of a fleet in action is not wholly nor even chiefly dependent upon the number or the nominal strength of the vessels that compose it. The much-talked-of "man behind the gun" is quite as important as the gun itself; and in a comparison of officers and crews all the advantages and chances seem to be on the side of the Japanese. I have seen something, in years past, of the Russian navy, and I had an opportunity last summer to see a great deal of the Japanese navy; and there is no doubt whatever in my mind that the Japanese excel their adversaries in natural seafaring aptitude, in thoroughness of training, in acquired skill, and in quickness and fertility of resource. They have, moreover, the great advantage of a year's experience, which has given them not only practice in all sorts of offensive operations, but also the self-confidence that comes from practice and from an unbroken record of successful achievement. The Russians, on the other hand, are not natural sailors, because their access to the sea has always been limited; they are probably no better trained than the officers and men of the Port Arthur fleet were; and they have had no war experience except that which they gained in the fight with the North Sea fishing-smacks on the Dogger Bank.

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Taking into consideration, therefore, all the elements of sea power, Admiral Rojesvensky's preponderance in battle-ships would seem to be more than counterbalanced by Admiral Togo's superiority in cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo-boats, and by the greater fighting efficiency of the latter's officers and men. Inasmuch, however, as accident and chance are sometimes determining factors in naval combats, the Japanese people await the result of the impending struggle with a confidence which is not unmixed with anxiety.

Among men who are best informed and best qualified to judge in Tokyo the impression prevails that Admiral Togo will not go into remote seas in search of the Russian fleet, unless he should be forced to do so by some unusually gross breach of neutrality on the part of France or China. If possible, he will fight near his own base, and probably in the vicinity of one or another of the three straits that give access to Vladivostok. It is also the general belief that he will begin the action, if possible, with his torpedo-boats and destroyers, and that before risking a general engagement he will sacrifice these vessels freely in an attempt to sink or disable some of the Russian battle-ships. Whether he succeed in this attempt or not, he will save his more powerful ships as far as possible, and, relying upon the superior marksmanship of his experienced gunners, will fight at very long ranges. In the naval battles off Port Arthur and in the Tsushima Strait last summer the Japanese fought at distances of from four thousand to seven thousand yards, and the accuracy of their fire even at the extreme range of four miles was referred to particularly in the official reports or personal statements of Prince Ukhtomski, Rear-Admiral Jessen, Rear-Admiral Reitzenstein, the captain of the Czarevitch, and many other Russian officers of lower rank. Rear-Admiral Jessen, for example, reported that in the battle of Tsushima Strait the Rossia was pierced eleven times on the water-line and the Gromoboi six, while the aggregate loss of the two cruisers in killed and wounded was four hundred and forty-two. Rear-Admiral Reitzenstein reported that in the fight off Port Arthur on the 10th of August the "Japanese ships riddled our cruisers with shells. . . . The Askold had two of her funnels carried away, while the other three were riddled with shot. One of her boilers was damaged, and four holes were made in her below the water-line and six above." The captain of the Czarevitch, in an interview at Tsingtau, stated that three 12-inch Japanese shells struck his vessel inside of five minutes, killing Admiral Witgeft, two flag-officers, and the navigation officer, and deranging the steering-gear so that the ship became wholly unmanageable. Captain Matuzevitch also reported that "the Japanese kept at a range of never less than five miles," and that "the 12-inch shell which blew up the bridge on which the late Admiral Witgeft and his staff were standing was fired at a range of eight miles."

I recall these facts only for the purpose of showing that the Japanese, in their previous battles at sea, knocked their enemy's ships to pieces at ranges over which the gun fire of the Russians was comparatively wild and ineffective. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that if Admiral Rojesvensky decides to strike boldly for command of the sea, the Japanese will fight at the closest possible range with their torpedo-boats and destroyers, and at very long range with their battle-ships and heavy cruisers. It is impossible, of course, to predict the result of such an engagement; but it may be asserted with confidence that the fight, on the Japanese side, will be to a finish. Russia will not gain command of the sea until the whole Japanese navy has been destroyed. The spirit that actuates Admiral Togo's officers may be inferred from the fact that one of his admirals, a man well known in America, has just sent home to his wife his last will and testament, together with all his personal property and belongings not actually needed in the routine of every-day sea life. He did not think it necessary to do this—or, at any rate, did not do it—before the naval battles of last year, but in anticipation of the coming struggle he has "cleared for action" and made final preparations for death.

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In view of the possibility of a Japanese defeat, one naturally asks the questions, "What will happen to Marshal Oyama's armies in Manchuria if Admiral Rojesvensky gets command of the sea and severs communication between the island empire and the continent? Will the destruction of their navy deprive the Japanese of the fruits of their victories on land, and compel them at once to suspend operations and sue for peace?" I think not. Such an event would be a great misfortune, because it would impair Japan's credit in the financial world and temporarily destroy her commerce; but it would not necessarily be fatal. If my advices from Manchuria are as trustworthy as I believe them to be, the Japanese have made every possible preparation for such a contingency, and have on the mainland, at this moment, food, guns, mines, clothing, and ammunition enough to last their armies for at least six months—some of my informants think for a year. Ever since it became apparent that they might have to fight another Russian fleet they have been pouring provisions and munitions of war into Manchuria in immense quantities, and at the present time the principal Manchurian seaport towns and distributing centers are almost buried out of sight under masses and mountains of goods.

Whatever may be the result, therefore, of the impending fight for the command of the sea, Marshal Oyama will not feel the pinch of need for many months to come, and in the meantime much may happen. The isolation and capture of Vladivostok by a land force is much more than a possibility, and if the Russians should lose that port, they would have no naval base and no docking or repairing facilities on the whole Pacific coast. If, on the other hand, the Russians should be defeated, the disaster, so far as they were concerned, would be irreparable. Outside of the Black Sea, they have few fighting ships left, and a navy cannot be created "while you wait."

The correspondent of the South China "Daily Post," telegraphing from Saigon under date of May 1, reports that the first squadron of Admiral Rojesvensky's fleet has left the Franco-Chinese coast for the Philippines, and that it intends to await there the arrival of the second squadron under Admiral Nebogatoff. This may or may not be true; but if the Russian war-ships make their appearance in our territorial waters, it is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to use our harbors as they have used those of Madagascar and Annam. It would be very unfortunate if the Japanese people should have reason to regard our Government with the resentful hostility which they now feel for the Government of France. It is the general opinion here that a neutral Power which allows the fleet of a combatant to use one after another of its harbors for a period of two or three weeks, and to make such harbors true bases of supply, becomes virtually an ally of such combatant. If we were engaged in a war with Germany, and the Government of Great Britain should allow a powerful German fleet to cruise for three weeks along the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, spending days at a time in the harbors of Sydney, Louisburg, and Canso, buying and loading supplies and coal in those ports, and sending out torpedo-boats and destroyers to intercept passing steamers, we should think that we had a very serious grievance; and yet, if the information received here is trustworthy, such is the course that has been pursued by the French authorities on the coast of Annam in their dealings with the fleet of Admiral Rojesvensky. The Japanese generally are of opinion that if the Russian war-ships had not been allowed undue privileges on the coasts of Madagascar and Annam, they never would have reached the Far East in a condition to give battle. It is perhaps too early as yet to form a fair judgment with regard to the way in which France has discharged her duties as a neutral; but as to the existence of an intense feeling of indignation and resentment here there is no doubt; and if France should incur the enmity of the Japanese for the sake of promoting friendly relations with the existing government in Russia, she would pursue a policy of very doubtful expediency.

Tokyo, Japan.

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# Wanted in Pennsylvania—A Man!

## By a Pennsylvania Manufacturer

The author of this article is a citizen and successful man of affairs in Pennsylvania whom The Outlook knows well and in whom it has confidence. He cannot, however, sign his name, for the powerful political machine has many ways in which it could severely punish him if he incurred its enmity. This is one of the privileges of being a free-born American citizen in the great State of Pennsylvania! The article was written before the recent political upheaval in Philadelphia caused by the gas-lease scandal.—THE EDITORS.

THE great State of Pennsylvania—second in population, first in manufactures, strong in finances, a leader in education, pre-eminent in patriotic history—is in dire need. It has the form of popular government, but lacks the substance. Its voters register the will of a boss; its legislators act only as he gives them orders.

All this is somewhat ancient history, perhaps; yet as these words are written the situation presents especial interest and the opportunity for a real man is especially great.

When Senator Quay died, his mantle fell on his colleague, Senator Boies Penrose. He now sits supreme as the boss of Pennsylvania, controlling absolutely the political fortunes of the State and bearing heavily upon her material condition. Cold and reserved, a poor "mixer," he exercises his power upon State legislation through one who is his lieutenant or his junior partner, I do not know which—Israel W. Durham, familiarly the good fellow, "Iz" Durham, the visible dictator of the State, and incidentally its nominal and fee-absorbing Insurance Commissioner, performing no official service whatever in return for his large annual income. He in turn has his political deputies, through whom orders pass to the subservient. So indirect are the methods of Senator Penrose that he has formally "retired" as Chairman of the State Republican Committee, operating now through W. R. Andrews, long an unswerving devotee of the "machine."

The present Governor of Pennsylvania is ex-Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, elected because of his friendship for and public laudation of the late Senator Quay. He is an incomprehensible personage, uniting obvious vanity and a total lack of humor (in respect to public affairs only—in private he is notably facetious) with industry, apparent honesty, and a most erratic and contradictory conception of his duty. He has vetoed much vicious legislation, usually of a relatively minor type, and yet, after hearing a tremendous protest from all classes but the machine politicians, has made almost hopeless the possibility of good government in his own city, Philadelphia, by approving the two worst "ripper" bills out of four disgracefully passed, which practically destroy the Bullitt Charter. In giving his reasons for his actions, in a grotesque statement, he is almost childishly contradictory and obvious. As I have said, he is inexplicable; yet his general actions and influence have provided a wholesome restraint to the two Legislatures to which he has been related.

So much in the way of a preliminary explanation of the operation of "working" the legislation of a great State to the will of the machine. I cannot draw conclusions, for there are all sorts of contradictions in the conditions. I can only tell the actual facts—or just a few of them—of the legislative session of 1904–5 in Pennsylvania, which closed its "deliberations" April 13.

In time past, when the Pennsylvania political organization was not the absolutely efficient machine it now is, the meeting of the Legislature was a horror to the people of the capital city, not only because of the rough character of the men sent as representatives from some



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parts of the State, but because of the corrupt "lobby" that infested the city during the session. Legislation was advanced by means of personal contact of the lobbyists with the legislators, and there was thinly concealed bribery by money and by unpleasant forms of debauchery. Now all this is changed; the lobby, as such, is no more. Legislation is arranged through the "boss" or his agent, and the corruption is of a different character, though no less vicious, efficient, or expensive.

One day in February, after the Legislature had been in session some seven fruitless weeks, a messenger from Speaker Walton (of the House of Representatives) was heard to say, just before the hour of adjournment at noon, to a man known as "Clate" Erb, "Shall we have a session this afternoon?" The answer came at once, "No; let 'em go home!" And they went home, all of them, riding on passes supplied by the railroads.

Who is "Clate" Erb, you ask, that his word should adjourn Pennsylvania's deliberative and lawmaking body? Simply "Iz" Durham's private secretary and man on the ground; the representative of the representative of the boss. Not an officer of the Legislature or of the State; simply one of Senator Penrose's sub-foremen!

Mr. Erb—no one at Pennsylvania's capital would think of putting any "Mr." to his name—was "watching things" while his immediate boss, Durham, was at Palm Beach resting. During the four weeks that it was Mr. Durham's pleasure to enjoy the more agreeable climate of Florida, the Pennsylvania Legislature did nothing but "mark time" and wait. After organization in January the re-election of Senator Knox followed, with Penrose, Knox, and Durham all in Harrisburg for a day or two. Then all of them left, with orders to the 204 Republicans of the 229 representatives of the people to keep quiet and behave until Durham should come back. "Clate" Erb remained on the ground to see that no legislation that was of any moment to the machine should slip through. In order to avoid any danger of accidental deliberation or progress, many of the committees through which legislation must pass were not even organized. The Legislature, with nothing to do, met barely within the Constitutional requirements as to number of sessions.

Occasionally, to keep up a form of business, an easy machine measure or some unimportant bill was allowed to go through. As there was "nothing doing," many of the really decent but absolutely powerless members stayed at home, and thus the machine was in one instance actually caught napping. A quorum was not present in the House on the final passage of an infamous measure known as the "Puhl Bill," and, to avoid the bother of waiting, the Speaker calmly had counted as present six or eight men not even in Harrisburg at the time. As the decent press of the State was clamoring against this bill, one of these men who had been recorded in his absence as voting in its favor objected when he returned. To avoid any further trouble, the boss ordered in the absentees, had the bill reconsidered, and then passed it again with the legal number of votes! Simple, wasn't it?

A member told me of another of these episodes. "When the Clerk read the 'ayes' on the —— Bill, he named among them the man who sits beside me, who had not voted at all, and the man whose desk is on my left. He was home, sick." On one occasion, while Mr. McLain, the House "whip," was presiding in the absence of Speaker Walton, he ordered counted as present and voting a rural member not then in the room. Returning before the vote was announced, the member, being told that he had been read as voting "aye," protested to the Speaker *pro tem.*, telling of his absence. He was roundly and publicly abused for not "speaking louder" when his name was called, and then, when the Speaker ordered his name called again, he actually voted "aye"!

The process of "counting in" was worked through the Clerk, who had his orders to pass or kill legislation. Toward the end of the session, with bills rushing, a curious thing happened. There was on passage in the House a bill forbidding the taking by pawnbrokers of more than six per cent. interest on loans—a bill offered regularly at each session by

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the Philadelphia members, in order to extract money from those affected for its defeat. The pawnbrokers had failed to arrange the defeat with the machine, but had, apparently, fixed the Clerk who called the roll. He reported but 99 votes in its favor, which would defeat it. Instantly a dozen or more Philadelphians were on their feet protesting, and demanding a verification of the roll call. When thus compelled to "show down," the Clerk had to add 19 votes to the "ayes," passing the bill. It was also passed by the Senate, but vetoed by the Governor—for what reason? Perhaps the machine had been "seen"?

"I have been here for a half-dozen sessions," said an attaché to me, "but I never saw such a decent lot of men take orders so quietly." He continued, "Why, there are men here who are of much consequence in their own homes, but they are ordered about like dogs by 'Clate' Erb!" A legislator from a district but slightly "under the influence" said to me one day: "I see Erb order around gray-haired men, of personal dignity; and one day a man whom I knew to have a high position in his home community came to him and asked him about the organization's wish in regard to a pending bill. He was curtly told to vote 'aye,' and did it. I won't take orders from 'Clate' Erb or 'Iz' Durham; if Penrose wants me, he must send for me." "Does he?" I asked. "Oh, yes," he replied. "I've been down to the Boas mansion twice. If I didn't go, I wouldn't be able to get a single appropriation for my own county through. I had to vote for the Philadelphia rippers, but I gagged on the Puhl and Ehrhardt Bills." "Did Senator Penrose give you any reason for voting for these bills?" I asked, anxious to know what possible arguments would be presented. "Oh, no," replied my friend; "*he only said the organization needed them.*"

The "Boas mansion," by the way, is the actual seat of the State Government in Harrisburg during legislative sessions. It is a private house, rented by Senators Penrose and Knox jointly, and used by the former as the place from which to issue orders when he is in Harrisburg.

After Mr. Durham's Florida vacation was over, the Legislature sprang at once into great activity. Instead of the least possible number of sessions that would satisfy the Constitutional requirement, extra night sessions were at once instituted, and finally-passed bills went to the Governor by the score. Mr. Durham's method of control was simple. He took possession of the Speaker's room in the House of Representatives, and "Clate" Erb and other lieutenants brought the legislators in to receive their orders. Occasionally Mr. Durham has gone away without leaving definite orders, and Erb has made a mistake. This happened one day in March, when Erb ordered a bill defeated in the House that was unessential to the "organization" but important to one of the better-grade subleaders. When Mr. Durham was informed of the slip, he simply ordered the bill reconsidered, and then had it passed. There was no trouble about this and very little comment—it was all a matter of course.

Toward the end of the session the machine had some difficulties, as legislators saw pet measures being hopelessly buried, and in some cases only the appropriation lash could bring the whole Republican majority into line. In one case an intrepid Senator, who was with the machine on important matters, succeeded in forcing through a fee-reform measure, probably as the price of his support of the Philadelphia "rippers."

Two bills pushed though the House of Representatives—one above referred to as having been first illegally and then legally passed—were aimed primarily at the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia. They were known as the Puhl and Ehrhardt Bills. One provided for the publication of the names of members of and contributors to all organizations of the class of the society referred to, thereby, of course, interfering with that secrecy which is essential in the effort to restrain and prevent vice in the great cities. The other act provided that no warrant of arrest would be legal unless indorsed by the police authorities, which, giving warning to a corrupt police, would effectively prevent the successful "raids" that have in Philadelphia interfered with the business relations of some of the

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machine men, and also laid bare the colonizing of illegal voters in disreputable resorts. So great was the clamor against these open attempts to give legal aid to the forces of evil, and so much was said about the effect of one of the bills in the smaller towns, that the machine had to smother them in the Senate committee. It is unthinkable that Governor Pennypacker would have approved this vicious legislation, though Senator Penrose told a "country" legislator, in urging upon him these bills, that the Governor had promised to sign them. "I thought he was lying," the member told me.

It is not difficult to have meritorious or reform legislation introduced in Pennsylvania. Indeed, the "organization" (as the machine calls itself) is glad to have the credit of presenting good bills. Sometimes they have been even allowed to pass either the Senate or the House, being then hung up in a committee of the remaining branch, there to die. In this way the vital matter of personal registration, upon which Pennsylvania's salvation from a corrupt ballot depends, and which has been directly authorized by the people through a Constitutional amendment, requiring only a legislative enactment to put it in force, has been quietly killed for several sessions.

A local option bill was also buried in committee, despite the urgency of large delegations and the general approval of the press of the State. It is reliably stated that this shelving of a measure that would have endangered the liquor interests was arranged in connection with a gift of one hundred thousand dollars to the resources of the machine. On the contrary, the judges' retirement measure, aimed at some upright judges in Philadelphia, was forced through the House, but later killed because of the clamor in the "country." It would have given the organization control of the judiciary in the larger cities.

Death in committee is the convenient and impersonal way in which legislation not favored by the boss is disposed of. No one can be held directly responsible, no one goes on record, and the proposed bill is painlessly smothered.

This was illustrated in regard to an obviously necessary and desirable extension of the park surrounding Pennsylvania's new four-million-dollar capitol building, now nearing completion. The people of the State were generally in favor of the extension, as shown by the newspapers, and by the unanimity of the legislators in commending the plan when the session began. Governor Pennypacker had suggested the desirability of the extension in his message. A bill was promptly introduced in the Senate and passed. It went in the House Appropriation Committee while Mr. Durham was at Palm Beach—and there it expired! Senator Penrose was said to favor it; but when it was found that the money required would cut down the balances in some of the machine banks too much, he turned on the chloroform, and the "Fox Bill" perished.

This last item touches the mainspring of the power of the machine—the cash balance of Pennsylvania, theoretically in the State Treasury. For nearly a year the amount in the general and sinking funds has averaged over sixteen millions of dollars, which is deposited in about two hundred banks, all over the State. Five or six "active" accounts are maintained, the remainder of this vast sum of money being deposited, absolutely by favor, and in lump sums, wherever it will most extend the boss's influence. It was the disposition and use of some of this money that the late Senator Quay referred to when he sent his famous telegram to the Keystone Bank in Philadelphia, promising that if certain stocks were purchased and held for him, he would "shake the plum-tree" again, as he had before.

The selection of the banks which are to hold the State's money is legally within the control of the State Treasurer, who is also personally responsible for it. Actually, the organization does the selecting, not only of the banks, but of the State Treasurer. For instance, a flourish of flags and a boom of bands signalized the meeting of the Republican State Convention on April 26, at which Mr. J. L. Plummer, who had been the serviceable Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee in the Legislature of 1904–05, was nominated for State Treasurer. There was no enthusiasm except

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that of the bands, no deliberation, no contest, no interest. It had all been settled months before, and announced. Senator Penrose came to Harrisburg, and the Boas mansion showed activity for a few hours, while the delegates had a chance to see "the old man."

Thus the perfection of organization is shown; for here is Mr. Plummer, who was lieutenant of appropriations all winter, now to be made lieutenant of bank deposits. If the State at large, in the improbable event of the nomination by the Democrats of a sincerely capable candidate, should show restlessness, it will only be necessary to enlarge the Philadelphia majority by a few thousand extra ballots, conveniently counted as having been cast by voters whose names are "padded" into the registration lists by wholesale, but who are never present in person.

It is not generally known, I believe, that the great majorities produced in Philadelphia by Quaker apathy and by fraudulent voting keep the "machine" in control of the Republican State Conventions. Instead of the representation to these conventions being in proportion to the legislative apportionment, it is related to the Republican votes cast. Thus twenty or thirty thousand extra majority in Philadelphia above the normal adds to the packing of the next Republican convention, leaving the really honest "country" delegates powerless.

The power of the boss is enforced through a modified control of the Federal appointments, a positive mastery of the government and finances of the great city of Philadelphia, with ten thousand city employees, an absolute possession of the State offices, the handling of the forty millions of biennial appropriations, and the swinging of the sixteen millions average State cash deposits, as noted above. The management of the latter is by an interestingly simple system.

A bank somewhere in the State needs to use more money than it has. It applies to the State Treasurer for a time deposit of State cash. If the banker is apparently "right," he gets a deposit—from five thousand dollars up to a half-million, the latter only for a great city bank that has much "influence." After a while there is a campaign to be conducted, and the banker receives a letter from the Republican State Chairman courteously inviting him to contribute. He contributes, of course; and usually he knows just what amount is expected of him.

Occasionally even this admirably organized machine slips a cog, as it did in one instance of which a very wealthy banker told me. This time the money, $50,000, had been deposited in the bank in question without noting the fact that the banker is a Democrat as well as a machine fighter. "We received a request for a campaign contribution," said my friend, "to which we replied at once that we never made any such contributions. There was no answer, but a week later the State Treasurer took out $10,000 of the money, and he kept taking $10,000 a week until it was all withdrawn. We have had no State deposits since." The machine error had been corrected!

But there is another way in which the bank deposits help keep things smooth. An acquaintance, whose business I must not mention, for obvious reasons, told me that during the administration of a former machine Governor he had written to the Governor a letter of commendation at an apparently sincere onslaught the latter was making upon a contractor for State supplies whose methods were notoriously bad. He had also, being intimately acquainted with the work of this contractor, suggested to the Governor how a reform might be effected and much money saved to the State. "Within a week," he told me, "after my letter had been courteously acknowledged by the Governor, the banker who held my loans—which I was not prepared to repay at sight—sent for me and intimated that I had better mind my own affairs, and let Mr. C—— alone. I made no more suggestions, but I could not help wondering how the banker got to know of the letter to Governor H——. I had not told any one of it."

How did the banker find out? The "organization" could answer!

I have spoken of "the appropriation lash." As all bills introduced into the Legislature carrying money must be acted

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upon by the appropriation committee, the chairman of that committee is a very powerful man, and he is always a high-grade lieutenant of the boss. When an incorruptible member from an outlying county, who cannot be coaxed by any ordinary means to vote for legislation of which he does not approve, happens to want something for his home hospital, or desires to advance a piece of legislation he is pledged to by his constituents, he finds himself tied hand and foot. The Speaker will seldom recognize him; he is placed only on unimportant committees that may not even organize, and he is without opportunity or influence. After he has felt the lash, and has seen the session passing without the legislation he must have to satisfy his constituents being considered, he is in the mood to understand a hint that if he will be less intractable there may be a change. He agrees, and, lo! the Speaker sees him, his bills come out of committee, and he is saved!

One of the specious arguments used was repeated to me by an honest member, serving his first term, and writhing under his submission to the "appropriation lash." "Why shouldn't I vote for the Philadelphia ripper bills," he said, "*when every member from Philadelphia is in favor of them?* Surely they ought to know what their own city wants!" And then, with satisfaction, "I got my hospital appropriation through, and the Governor has promised to sign the bill!"

The appropriation lash is long, and it is swung mercilessly for a month after the Legislature adjourns. This year just five hundred measures, including all of the main appropriations, were rushed through at the last moment, and turned over to the Governor for consideration. Any bill he does not veto within thirty days becomes law without his signature, and even a hard-working, contradictorily conscientious Governor like Mr. Pennypacker can be pardoned for finding it almost impossible properly to scan all this mass of legislation. Honestly or otherwise, he played absolutely into the hands of the machine this year in his treatment of this plethora of potential laws, for he left the appropriation bills to the very last, approving or vetoing others as his reason or his fancy dictated.

This postponement of the final disposal of the appropriations, with the open statement that the machine leaders—Penrose, Durham, Walton—had been called to Harrisburg to "consult" with the Governor about reductions considered necessary (the Governor having power to reduce or to eliminate items in the appropriations), gave the final touch of the lash for the session of 1904–05, and it was used remorselessly. It was said that the appropriations, aggregating over forty-five millions of dollars, must be cut down about five millions to come within the estimated revenue of the State for the next two years. The cut was decidedly oblique, and not horizontal!

For instance, small appropriations for the erection of statues to Generals Scott, Geary, St. Clair, and Hartranft were vetoed in full, while a bill to provide $20,000 for the erection of a statue of the late Senator Quay in the Capitol Park was approved. Thus this arch-boss, who barely escaped, by the use of his power, legal conviction for "shaking the plum-tree" while alive, is to be held up for future generations as a model in enduring marble! It has been suggested that the statue would be much more interesting if it represented the late but not lamented Senator in the act of shaking the plum-tree.

This incomprehensible Governor's appropriation-cutting is peculiar. To the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he is President, he gave the full $100,000 of the appropriation, but from the five State institutions caring for the indigent insane, fearfully overcrowded and needing extension (there are poor, demented inmates in these who do not have beds in which to sleep alone!), he cut $532,000, or 31 per cent. To the Valley Forge Commission he gave the full $115,815—he is fond of history!

But all these items of the doings of the Penrose organization and its crankily honest, vainglorious Governor are written here in shame (for I love my State) to point the need for a man—a man to lead the growing dissatisfaction of the honest citizens into action that

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shall redeem the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and make it in some measure a self-governing community.

That the time is ripe is shown by the unrest among the "country" members of the Legislature during the last session, and by many other signs. A serious proposal was made to divide the State, a few weeks ago, in order to let Philadelphia rot alone, without further involving five millions of citizens who would do better if they could. The hopelessness of obtaining a personal registration law, and thus giving a chance for a fair ballot, so long as Philadelphia must furnish the majorities to negative the reform impulses of the rest of the State, gives point to this proposition.

These "country" members formed an organization for resisting the machine, but, lacking the man to lead it, dissolved under the appropriation lash.

That man whom we need, and for whom fame is waiting, must be incorruptible, able, energetic, and wealthy. A poor man cannot fight these cunningly disposed millions, backed by corporations and by intrenched office-holders. He must be wise and strong, patient and good-tempered. It is a fight to tempt the right man and to stir the blood of those who think of what it means. The time is ripe, the need is great, and the end in view is noble. Where is the man—he who is to be savior of Pennsylvania?

# The Story of a Russian Jew

The writer of this, a young Russian Jew, came to this country as a child, lived on the lower East Side in New York, worked in a shirt factory for seven years, beginning when he was fourteen years old, earned money enough to support himself and his mother, studied at every possible moment, and is now in an American college.—THE EDITORS.

TO an American it seems almost incredible that conditions such as exist in Russia are possible. Our lives are so wound up with the "inalienable" rights that we can hardly imagine a state of affairs in which these are denied to the people. It may help us to understand Russian conditions if I say that the events narrated below constitute my earliest recollections. They loom up black and terrible out of the vacancy of unconscious childhood. When I was too young to grasp what was going on around me, these events impressed themselves so strongly on my mind that I have never been able to forget them. And now, after fifteen years of residence in this country, they come back to me with all their fear and horror.

There were five in our family—mother, father, two older brothers, and I. We had been living in Revel, a summer resort on the Baltic Sea, in the province of Courland. Reversals in business compelled my father to emigrate to America. Under the law of the land this took away from my mother the right to a passport, without which it is unlawful to live anywhere in Russia except your birthplace. As my mother's native village was a small place where it would have been impossible for her to make a living for her little family, she resolved to move to the large marketing town of Riga, where, among the three hundred thousand inhabitants, the police were not likely to find a person without a passport.

Here, my oldest brother, then thirteen, was apprenticed to a tailor; my second brother, about eleven years of age, and I were left with relatives while my mother went peddling in the market. Only those who have lived in Russia can know what a precarious existence this meant for us. No felons are hunted more persistently in this country than are the innocent people without passports in Russia. The authorities possess the right to raid and search a house at any time of the day or night if they suspect that a person without a passport is hidden there. We had no passports, and for that reason might be apprehended by the police at any moment and sent back to my mother's birthplace with the *étape*, which is a chain-gang of all kinds of lawbreakers traveling through

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the country via wayside prisons. Under these circumstances it would never do for us to hire rooms to live in; so my mother stayed a week with one of us at one relative's house, while the other slept at another relative's. The next week we changed around; the third week we went to other friends, and so on. Many a night did we pass the greater part of the time in walking around the streets, for, being warned that suspicion had been aroused and a nocturnal raid was liable to be made, we preferred the cold streets to an uncertain bed. Often on such nights, when the cold was intense and our clothing none too warm, when all doors were closed to us, we would wander along the river front, where the streets were darkest. Then, with the unreasonableness of a child, I would cry for sleep, and my mother would try to soothe me, and then she would break down and cry, and I am sure many is the time that she must have thought of throwing herself into that river and ending it all. In fact, I have often wondered what could have restrained her. She certainly had provocation enough.

One Saturday morning, without any warning whatever, a police officer came up to the house where my mother and I were staying, and told us that we would have to go with him. As she had done on several similar occasions previously, my mother offered him a bribe, but he said this time he could not take it, because we had been reported at headquarters to be living without passports. And so, without bidding good-by to my brothers, we went by étape to my mother's native village. It was two months before we returned to Riga again, although the distance might have been covered in less than a day. To travel by étape is to travel in a unique way, and only Russian police could have evolved such a system. It is as if a person being sent from New York City to Philadelphia should have to travel up New York State to Albany, then to Buffalo and down into Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, working back finally to Philadelphia, and stopping at every wayside town on the way. The traveling, too, is not done in railroad cars; most of it is on foot. In our case, however, the spectacle of a weak woman and a child of four or five trudging along sore-footed often excited sympathy, so that we were sometimes given a seat in a springless wagon; but usually we had to walk five or ten miles at a time, in company with the gang of thieves, murderers, and criminals of all types. Our food was black bread and water.

Within a week after we had bidden farewell to the chain-gang at my mother's home town we were again in Riga, living as before.

But the most vivid impressions of my childhood in Russia which I retained are those made upon me by the events attending upon our escape from Russia. For, strange as it may seem, Russia does not allow any one to leave the country without permission. It matters not to the Czar's authorities that you have been denied a passport allowing you to live anywhere in Russia. You cannot live where you choose. You must not emigrate. You must live where you were born.

We had traveled by rail to a small village near the German frontier. Here we found ourselves among several other families, all to be smuggled across the frontier into Germany. On a dark night, in a drizzling rain, we started out; first the guides, then the women with the children, and behind them the men. The picture comes back to me now—the swampy valley through which we walked, with the hills on the right and the forests on the left. Fugitives from our native land, we were worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by the prospect of soon being beyond the reach of the Czar. We trembled at every sound. Now and then the dark outline of a sentinel with a gun on his shoulder could be made out at the top of a hill. Then there was a halt, followed by breathless listening, but soon we proceeded on our way.

Suddenly a shrill cry of distress was heard, whch sent a cold chill up every one's back. The guides cursed and ran back to see what was the matter. A woman had slipped from the boards upon which we had been walking and had fallen into a swampy pool. Young as I was, I could not look upon her without

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feeling the horror of her position. A face expressing so many emotions at one time I had never seen before, nor have I seen one since then. Fear, despair, blasted hopes, all were pictured on it as she sat there wailing and wringing her hands. That face impressed itself so deeply on my young mind that to this day I cannot recall it without bringing tears to my eyes.

The guides lifted the woman out, and we proceeded on our way without further mishap. By morning we were in Germany, with our faces turned away from our fatherland to the land of golden promise, America.

# Summer Camps for Boys

By Calvin L. Lewis

Of the Brooklyn Manual Training High School

SUMMER camps for boys constitute a new but rapidly growing feature of American education. A generation ago they were rare. Few, if any, date back twenty years, and not many are ten years old. During the past decade camps have sprung up all over the country, and aside from being a mere convenience they are coming to be regarded as a valuable and necessary part of a city boy's education.

This recent rapid growth seems to be a result of two things in the modern city educational scheme: one, the strong set toward a better physical development; the other, the awakened interest in nature study. Educators seem recently to have learned that the body as well as the brain must be trained, and that not all knowledge emanates from books. In New York, within the past three years, the Board of Education has created a real, live, active physical department, under the supervision of Dr. Luther H. Gulick—who, by the way, was a pioneer in boys' camps. Teachers of physical culture, prescribed forms of exercise, gymnastic apparatus, gymnasiums, athletic training and contests in even elementary schools—all these are being rapidly introduced throughout the school system, and the welcome news comes this week that each borough is to be provided with a public school athletic field.

What does it all mean? Are the school authorities touched with the prevailing athletic madness? Let experience answer. Last January two seniors in a high school in Greater New York, while taking the final examinations for graduation, collapsed and were forced to discontinue their work. In the same room of the same school during the present year, one boy suffering from nervous prostration was taken from school and sent to a farm, and another boy in the same class became violently insane and is still so, with but little hope of his recovery. These are not isolated or exceptional instances. There have been enough of them to open the eyes of school authorities to the fact that they were training only the brains of the public school pupils. Hence the reaction described.

So, too, with nature study; for years the languages, mathematics, English, history, physics, and chemistry filled the curriculums. Now biology in its various forms is a part of every course, and high schools are magnificently equipped with biological laboratories and apparatus. Boys and girls are made conversant with the phenomena of nature, as well as with the thoughts and deeds of men dead and gone.

All this is, however, but a substitute for natural conditions. The country boy gets the physical development in his out-of-door life, and learns to know nature experimentally. The physical exercise and nature study that the boy gets in city schools awakens in him the inherent desire for physical strength and the love for nature.

It is here that the summer camp steps in and offers the opportunity that every boy longs for—to be in the open air, to tramp and swim and angle and sleep out-of-doors. No artificial restrictions of dress or society hamper him. No

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needlessly severe or demoralizingly lax discipline menaces his respect for authority. No late hours or unsubstantial diet retard his growth. Here is a boy's paradise, where he can get every good thing out of life and where he is removed from most of its evils. He is given the means of enjoying every wholesome sport; he grows big and brown and strong; he is with a lot of carefully chosen associates who like to do, and do do, what he wants to do; he eats regularly plenty of good, wholesome food and gets a full quota of open-air sleep; he learns a hundred secrets of nature that books could never reveal; his mental faculties, kept constantly on the alert by his new surroundings and experiences, grow stronger and more active; he is under the influence of supervisors and friends, who do what is right and abjure what is wrong, and he learns to love the one and despise the other.

There is really no reason why a boy's summer training should not be intrusted to boy specialists, just as the rest of his education is. Few parents have the time or the training that enables them properly to train the growing boy. Too often the summer vacation means a lapse in his development. The camp master and his associates are men skilled in handling boys and in sympathy with them. They understand the boy nature, can enter into and direct his pastimes, and are able to answer most of his endless questions. All the requirements of the boy are anticipated and provided for. The camp is planned for him, and equipped with everything that will bring out in him the best and happiest results.

A day in a typical camp is most interesting. Reveillé sounds at half-past six. Setting-up exercises are followed by a morning dip in the lake, and that by a good rub-down and quick dressing. Breakfast of fruit, cereals, and eggs or a chop is heartily relished. Then the boy is free to follow his own inclinations. The manual-training shop and tools are ready, and the instructor waiting to direct his work on boat, or trap, or bit of furniture for his tent. Or the athletic field and the coaches help him to prepare for coming games or sports. Or there is a hare-and-hounds chase, or a tramp to some near-by point of interest, or a "bugging" or botanizing trip with the camp naturalist. At eleven o'clock the morning squad swim. The skilled swimmers enjoy this incomparable sport to their hearts' content, while the beginners are carefully watched and taught by competent instructors.

At half-past twelve comes a substantial lunch. In the afternoon is freedom again. Usually there is a ball game, or a boat-race, or fishing. Here a knot of ten-year-olds are busily at work fitting and stocking an aquarium. Another set of older ones are building a catamaran. A still older group are on the rifle range learning how to shoot and getting in shape for the coming shooting-match. At three o'clock the afternoon squad swim. This is usually the most popular swimming hour, and it is then that diving, water-polo, water-baseball, and other aquatic sports are enjoyed. Then the fellows lie around in the hot sun, "burning up" they call it, and the sun tans their limbs and bodies and stores up in them enough latent strength and energy for months to come.

Dinner call at six is always greeted by a joyous yell from hungry throats. Soup, meat, and vegetables, and a tasty but wholesome dessert—and all you want—rapidly disappear.

Evenings are the pleasantest hours—the hours that impress themselves most strongly on the lad's plastic mind and linger longest in his memory. A moonlight sail or row, a crowd around a campfire telling stories, singing to a mandolin or banjo accompaniment, popping corn, roasting potatoes or sweet corn, or planning to-morrow's programme, bring the day to a happy close.

"Call to quarters" sends the boys to their rooms or tents. "Tattoo" gets them undressed and ready to go to bed—not always to bed and to sleep, however, for there is the usual rough-housing, pillow-fights, apple-pie beds, or worse, and it is half after ten before "Taps" blows the last light out, the last joke is cracked and the last talker's chatter is stilled.

But the days are not all bright and suitable for out-of-door recreations. Some are rainy. Then books and games

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are brought out. The shop sees the planning and beginning of wondrous evidences of boyish ingenuity. The boxing-gloves, wrestling-mats, and foils play their part through the day, and an impromptu concert, or a stereopticon lecture, or a camp "show" keeps out thought of stormy weather.

Days, even weeks, are set apart for special events. One week is devoted to a coaching tour, or a fishing trip, or an overland tramp "in heavy marching order," when real camping is experienced. Then the boys sleep on the ground and eat from tin plates with jack-knives, and drink water, coffee, and milk all out of the same tin cup at the same mess. Here they learn to carry their own loads, to build fires, to cook plain camp fare—in brief, to live on what they get and by what they do for themselves.

The annual aquatic sports, with a wonderful parade of decorated boats and floats, boat and canoe races, swimming and diving contests, and a "show" and "feed" at night for visiting relatives and friends, mark a red-letter day. So do the field sports, the "big" baseball games, the finals in tennis, and visitors' day with the photographic exhibits and nature-work specimens adorning the camp.

Does all this sound too good to be true? Let me assure you that it is true, and the half has not been told. There are many camps to which a boy can go at an expense not much exceeding the cost of bare board in a good summer boarding-house or hotel, that give their boys all this and more. Do you wonder, then, that the tired mother or the busy father welcomes the boys' camp? The nerve-wrecking responsibility of caring for the troublesome youngster may be shifted to safe shoulders, the parent relieved, and the boy delighted.

The lesson has been slow in coming to us, as have been many lessons in the science of education. The Germans learned it years ago, and the German boy has long enjoyed his summer camping as a part of his regular education. Boston is, in this country, the hub of boys' camps as well as of other matters educational. In New York the camp idea is comparatively new, and as yet the metropolitan parent and boy have something to learn in this line. Other cities are beginning to follow in the wake of these two. The Young Men's Christian Associations find in such camps a most effective agency for good; nearly two hundred are scattered throughout the Northern States. Enterprising teachers and lovers of boys have found camps to be a source of help, health, and profit. Undoubtedly they have come to stay, and they deserve to.

# The Bible as Literature

By Irving F. Wood

"HOW do you study the Bible?" asked a visitor in a college.

"Just as we do any other literature," answered the professor; then added, "I should like to explain further, but it is time for class. Will you come in?"

"That seems to me," said the first visitor to the second as they sat down in the back of the room, "to degrade the Bible to the level of 'The Village Blacksmith.' When you study the Bible as literature, where does the religion come in?"

Other people besides the visitor are asking the question, and asking it sometimes with more or less puzzled anxiety. There is also a feeling that it is "the thing" to study the Bible as literature. There is also a feeling that to do it divorces the Bible from religion. Now, to divorce the Bible from religion would be a disaster of the same sort as to divorce the Sistine Madonna from art. Does literary study of the Bible mean that?

Without doubt modern study places its demands for the Bible on the same level as those for all other literature; but think for a moment how much that means. It is no light claim.

The visitor's illustration of the "Village Blacksmith" is a good one, because

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that is a poem actually used in the lower grades of our schools. The maxim of modern education is, Place the child in sympathy with the book studied. The teacher applies that to "The Village Blacksmith." The children know about blacksmiths' shops. If they do not, very likely the teacher takes them to see one. They know about church choirs. They can picture to themselves all the external elements of the poem. In addition, there is an element of deep tenderness in the poem that nothing has yet brought into their lives. But it is not wholly foreign to them. They know what family love is. They can, to use an old distinction, apprehend it, but not comprehend it. So there is nothing in the poem that does not have a point of contact with their lives. At the same time the poem opens up a vista far down the yet untrodden pathway of life. The child grasps its meaning and yet does not exhaust it. The poem enlarges the horizon. It is educational.

Suppose you take, instead of this illustration from actual school life, Ruskin's "Modern Painters." That must come later. It would be folly to put it into the educational system as early as "The Village Blacksmith," but, after all, the principles of educational treatment would be exactly the same. You would try to do exactly the same thing—get the young person in sympathy with the author. To accomplish this there must be wakened something of the artistic taste. To be able to answer questions about the book and its author and its style and its fine passages, or about the painters it describes, when and where they lived, the list of their most famous paintings—nothing of this sort is in the least adequate for a study of Ruskin. Not till a student has himself sat before some picture until there awoke in his soul some inkling of art, and fancy, taking hold of the picture, has taken him out of himself and carried him away on its wings—in fine, not till the birth in some form of the artistic in the soul—could Ruskin open to him. It might be that his picture was a cheap chromo; it might be that his taste was crude; but some artistic taste there must be before Ruskin can be appreciated. Perhaps Ruskin can help bring it to birth. Then it opens up a yet untrodden vista into farther artistic ranges.

Now let us come to the Bible with the same principle. Here also the point of contact with life must be found. But here also mere knowledge about the Bible is not knowledge of the Bible. We must get into sympathy with the central purpose of the book. In Ruskin that was art. Here it is religion. Not until the child has felt some need of help outside of himself, some awakening of love, some touch of the divine in the many forms in which it surrounds life, is it possible to be in full sympathy with this literature which we call the Bible. The Bible may help to bring it to birth. Then the Bible opens up a vista down the yet untrodden pathway of life, and as the child goes on he finds that of all the various vistas that his education has opened, this is the most far-reaching and the richest in beauty and true educational power.

And so we demand no principles in the educational use of the Bible that we do not demand with other literature. If you wish to use the term, we reduce it to the level of "The Village Blacksmith," and yet we expect from these same educational principles a result infinitely richer, infinitely more vital. We expect it. How can we get it? That is our problem.

May I return once more to our school illustration of "The Village Blacksmith"? You recall that there are two elements which make it available for educational purposes. One is the easy point of contact with the average American child's life. But this is only the starting-point. The real educational value lies in the other element—the vista that it opens into what lies beyond the present experience. In the same way, the real educational value of the Bible lies, not in the charm of its stories or the delights of its poetry, but in its distinctively religious bearing. We must never be satisfied until we have passed through the outer portal of Bible study into this inner sanctuary. But if the principle is properly understood, it will be seen that "the Bible as literature" itself leads directly into this religious

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value. It is to be feared that even the friends of the principle do not always see this as clearly as they ought, and are satisfied to rest in the externals of the study in a way that they would not in any other book. And yet no one can truly interpret the literature of the Bible without being set face to face with its profoundest religious truths. The Bible is composed of religious books. Before they can be understood their religious meaning must be grasped. Something of the religious thrill that inspired the writers must throb in the heart of the reader who would really study the books "as literature." So it comes about that, start from what literary point you please, any full literary interpretation will soon find itself dealing with religious thoughts and feelings. It is merely an application of the universal law of literary interpretation. Plato, for example, cannot be interpreted without raising questions of philosophy. No; the Bible as literature is not an eviscerated Bible. Especially, since the essence and meaning of the Bible are religious, the Bible as literature means, above all things, the Bible as religion.

The lesson that day was on Daniel. As the visitors went out from the class the first said to the second, "That was rather interesting. I must say I never before realized that there was so much religious faith and courage behind that book." And the professor overheard and smiled to himself. He had only been interpreting "the Bible as literature."

# Italian To-Day, American To-Morrow

By Jane E. Robbins, M.D.

A GREAT Welsh scholar has recently said that the glory of America comes from its being an Anglo-Celtic country. Those of us who know the foreigner of to-day expect that fifty years from now some scholar will arise and point out that the glory of America consists in its being an Anglo-Celtic-Latin-Slavic country.

The waves of immigration bringing to us the Celts and Saxons of northern and western Europe have passed over the land, the angry but ineffective protests of the old stock have been forgotten, the Irish and the Germans have become Americans, and they in their turn are excitedly protesting against the coming of the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe. The Americans of the old stock refuse to be greatly alarmed. They were scared once by terrible tales about the Irish Catholics and the German beer gardens, but they have found that the Irish and the Germans are just like other folks, some good and some bad, and they refuse to be scared again. The Slavs and the Italians now coming to us by the thousands have not yet an educated class in America to represent them, but it will take only a few years to bring forward the children now in the public schools. These are all enthusiastic Americans, and they seem to realize instinctively that it makes no appreciable difference whether their families came over in the Mayflower or got off the steamer yesterday. The Italians have been driven away from home by poverty. Who would leave beautiful Italy of his own choice? They come in search of work, and receive a grudging welcome. "Perhaps the Italians have come too late," one thoughtful boy suggested.

In seeking employment they sometimes change the form of their names. One working boy took an Irish name when he went to work for a railroad, and he became an engineer in a remarkably short time. "I can speak enough French to pass as a Frenchman," said one young fellow, "but when I once get that job, I am an Italian and proud of it."

A slow German foreman once accused a bright Italian boy of stealing materials from the shop. He explained, when the superintendent investigated the case, that he suspected the Italian boy because he was so smart. "Nothing so smart as that," he said, solemnly, "could be honest." Most of the Italian immigrants are appallingly ignorant. They come from remote country districts, from Calabria,

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and from remote regions in Sicily, and they are without the alphabet. A leader among them once said to me, "Think what it would be if you had never read a word in your life!" But they have good minds, and their children take to education. They have marked manual dexterity, mechanical ability, and the practical gifts that make them "smart." They are frugal and thrifty, and given to saving their pennies with a cautious care that is reminiscent of New England. Curiously enough, this frugality is a serious fault in the eyes of some of their neighbors. It seems to be difficult to please every one. From the seats of high authority has come the word again and again that the great fault of the working people is their extravagance. The wage-earners, they say, could save if they would, but they lack prudent foresight, and choose to spend as they go, and then they suffer when the rainy day comes because they have nothing laid aside. The Italians save their money piously; it is a rare rainy day that finds any Italian family penniless; but now the cry goes up that these newcomers do not spend enough, they eat too little, and they lower the standard of living. Then, too, they send home money to their parents. "My mother does not need the money," an Italian blacksmith said to me, "but I send it to her. It is my duty. She is the author of my days."

The Italians are of sturdy stock physically. In the hospitals they say that you cannot kill an Italian. They also have one marked virtue which may give them the right to survive in the modern industrial world—they are temperate in both eating and drinking. A fat Italian or a drunken Italian is a comparatively rare sight. The Italians bring with them certain gifts which ought to make them a distinct addition to American life. Even the poorest and most ignorant among them have gracious and dignified manners. I have never seen an Italian woman in a tenement-house go by another woman scrubbing the floor without saying "Scusi." In the dispensary the poorest woman often expresses her gratitude with a charm and grace that makes any American feel crude and recent. I remember finding employment for a homesick Italian boy with a French jeweler. He was very happy in his new place. When I questioned him about his work, he answered, with shining eyes, "Mr. Teknatel says 'Good-morning,' and Mr. Teknatel's son says 'Good-morning.'" The excitable disposition that seems so comical to many commonplace Americans is a part of a temperamental endowment that makes the Italian sensitive to every form of courtesy. An Italian boy once asked me why I told the story of Garibaldi's life to the boys' club in English. I answered, "Oh, if I had tried to tell it in Italian you would have laughed." "No, we would not have laughed," he answered, gravely; "it is Americans who laugh."

They are quickly affectionate, and never forget a kindness. An American lady who had lived for years in Italy told me that she had once tried to dismiss a maid. "Camilla," she said to her, "I shall have to let you go. You don't do as I tell you." And Camilla answered, "But I can't go, madam; I can't be moving around in this way. I have grown fond of you. What would I do with my affections?"

The Italians marry very young. A school attendance officer in Ohio found a thirteen-year-old girl who said she could not come to school any more because she was married. Many of the girls marry at sixteen and seventeen. An Italian girl is carefully protected, and seldom goes out except to go to church with her mother. When she is married, she goes with her young husband to his father's house. When several sons bring home their several young wives, the home life becomes a bit complicated, but they manage to pull along together somehow, and the family ties are usually very close. Any one who has ever watched a devoted young Italian father taking care of his little children is sure to have gained a new feeling as to the value of father love. The Italian children have very quick tempers, and they are often as spoiled at home as real American children. Their volatility makes them a problem to the teacher when the time comes to fit them into the ironclad discipline of a great public school. "They spoil the looks of

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the room," one teacher said. In one large school the Italian children were picked out of various rooms and put together under one attractive, vivacious young teacher, who ruled them by the strength of her personal charm. "Fancy the loyal heart of that small newsboy," she said to me; "I was sick for a week, and every day he came to ask my mother how I was!"

It is sometimes given as a reason for disapproving of the Italians, that they never lose their love for Italy; but a steadfast loyalty to the country of one's birth can never be a bad trait; and the Italian children are ardent Americans. In one large city high school an Italian boy was chosen to give the oration on Lincoln, and this oration was so good that it was printed in full in the evening papers. The weak point in the Italian temperament is easily found. It is the hot temper and the thirst for revenge that go with their passionate natures. That this is a real handicap no one will deny; but we must not forget that it goes with rich gifts of temperament. The Italian is born with a sense of beauty that finds expression even in the poorest home. The Italian peasant who has slept in straw on the floor in Italy buys for his new home in America a beautiful white enamel bedstead.

"Louis," I once said to an Italian boy, "what do you think we ought to be doing in the Settlements for the young Italian boys?"

"The main thing," he answered, earnestly, "is to wake them up a bit. Give them pencils, and show them how to draw; or give them clay and let them model. Plant the germ, and that will be enough. After that the great thing is to encourage them; for the Italians in this country are a mixed people—some of them are artistic and some of them are inartistic."

I thought of the East Side tenement where Louis lived, and of Louis going through life dividing the whole world into artistic and inartistic, and I did not wonder that he felt that what was needed was encouragement. What Louis means by artistic is not the work of the landscape painter, but artistic handiwork, beautiful work in wood and metals, and the work of the architect and of the interior decorator. I took a young Italian immigrant thirteen years old to see the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and every time a picture or a statue pleased him he exclaimed, with shining eyes, "Nice work, nice work!"

In every group of Italian boys there will be found some real artistic ability, and it is the privilege of America to give these young craftsmen a chance to do beautiful work. The girls take to fine needlework, and the tiniest little maiden finds joy in sewing. These boys and girls, with their eager minds and ardent hearts, are the true children of that ancient Italy that kept alive through the centuries the zeal for art, literature, science, and religion.

# William Pitt, Empire Builder[1]

By H. Addington Bruce

IT is a singular fact that, although close upon two hundred years have passed since he was ushered into the world, we have had until now no satisfactory biography of England's greatest Prime Minister. The placing of really great men in true historical perspective is always a difficult task; but in Pitt's case it would seem to be exceptionally difficult, for of the few who have hitherto attempted a full-length portraiture, those who have not fallen victim to a lues Boswelliana have given us a narrative of the times of Pitt rather than a "Life" of Pitt in the strict biographical sense. By far the best studies available have been those contained in Macaulay's Essays and in the pages of Lecky and J. R. Green. Yet the biographer cannot plead a scarcity of material. Pitt's own correspondence, as edited by the executors of his son, forms, despite exasperating omissions, a rich storehouse

[1] *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (1708-1778)*. By Frederic Harrison. The Macmillan Company, New York.

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of information. Contemporary memoirs, and especially the memoirs of Horace Walpole, son of that Walpole who in vain endeavored to "muzzle the terrible cornet of horse," abound in pregnant reference. Of high value, too, are the volumes published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the extensive collection of the Duke of Newcastle's papers preserved in the British Museum. That we have so long been without an adequate account of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, must, therefore, be regarded as occasion for surprise. On the other hand, the appearance of such an account, of a biography that shall be sympathetic but keenly discriminative, may well be deemed a distinct literary event.

Of this order is Mr. Frederic Harrison's "Chatham." Modeling his work on Walpole's words—"It is a man I am describing, and one whose greatness will bear to have his blemishes fairly delivered to you—not from love of censure in me, but of truth; and because it is history I am writing, not romance"—Mr. Harrison has painted Pitt in language which, without bringing the Great Commoner from the pedestal whereon posterity has placed him, enables us to measure him in due proportion both as man and as statesman. The problems that must find answer in any rightly conceived biography—the interaction of the subject and his environment, the forces making for and against him, the limitations of his horizon, the consequences of his endeavor—are met and solved. Undoubtedly the clarifying influence of time, that factor so essential to correct appraisal, and never more essential than in respect to one who builds for the future rather than the present, has greatly assisted Mr. Harrison in the proper performance of his task. But his achievement remains notable. In his study of the tortuous politics of the time, we must feel that there are some—Walpole and Carteret in especial—who fail to receive wholly their due; but as concerns aught that is vital to the revelation of Pitt little or no fault is to be found. Nor has he allowed himself to yield to that most besetting temptation of the sympathetic biographer—prolixity. His account of Pitt is contained in a duodecimo volume of less than two hundred and fifty pages, not one of which could be spared.

"England," said Frederick of Prussia, who well knew what he owed to his ally, "has long been in labor and has suffered much to produce Mr. Pitt; but at last she has brought forth a man." In very truth, it was Pitt's fortune to intervene in the affairs of England when she needed above all else—a man. The Hanoverian monarchs, duly appreciative of the fact that they might reign but would never be permitted to rule, had abandoned kingly rights in favor of kingly pleasures; Parliament, the supreme, was representative of class, not mass—a hotbed of faction, presenting the anomaly of a governing party torn irrevocably asunder, and of an opposition that durst make no move to regain power; over the water, in France, Spain, Austria, and Prussia, events were moving fast, intrigues, coalitions, family compacts casting ominous shadows across Europe; at home all was drift and muddle. Peace and prosperity prevailed, to be sure, but peace and prosperity without honor.

To this came Pitt, and, paradox of paradoxes, came first as Parliamentary representative of Old Sarum, that most notorious of pocket boroughs. When he entered the House of Commons, Walpole, who had for so many years monopolized power, was still in the saddle. But his insane jealousies, his determination to brook no possible aspirant to his kingship, had driven from him such strong men as Chesterfield, Carteret, Townshend, Pulteney, with their redoubtable "connections." By his scandalous abuse of ministerial influence he was riding still more rapidly to a fall. The opposition, claiming to be the "True Old Whigs of the Revolution," had massed about the Prince of Wales, the fickle "Fred" of Walpole's memoirs. The "Boy Patriots" were making the welkin ring with their indignation. In short, as Mr. Harrison tells us, "it was the hour for the rise of a great orator, and the greatest orator who has ever trod the floors of Parliament had now appeared on the stage." Pitt was not yet twenty-eight when he delivered the maiden speech

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that goaded Walpole to the threat of "muzzling," a threat to which he promptly sought to give effect by depriving the ambitious grandson of "Diamond" Pitt of his commission in the Blues. But the cornet of horse was only the gainer, the Prince with equal promptitude appointing him groom of the royal bedchamber. From that hour the long and bitter duel between the greatest of the statesmen of George II.'s reign had begun.

However, "many years had to pass before the orator became master of the State." In the interim, Walpole, against his better judgment, was hurried into the ill-managed Spanish war that cost him his place and all but brought impeachment, and England's fortunes, in the hands of incompetent and faction-rent ministers, steadily sank lower and lower. Vainly, and not always admirably, Pitt fought for office. "I know that I can save this country and that no one else can," was his despairing cry to the Duke of Devonshire. But the second George was not the man lightly to forgive his youthful sneers at his King and at Hanover. Finally the day came when even George was compelled to yield, and, after a period of fruitless compromising, admit Pitt into his Cabinet as First Minister in name and fact.

Pitt was fifty years of age when he entered on the work that had been the dream of his Parliamentary career—the upbuilding of a British Empire. The moment could hardly have appeared more inauspicious. "After half a century of possession, Minorca had been lost to the French; a British army had capitulated, and a British fleet had been disgraced. The Seven Years' War had begun. France, Austria, Russia, with Saxony and Sweden, were at last united to crush Prussia—ninety millions against five. They threatened Hanover, the King's German dominion, for George was now at last the ally of Frederick. England was at war with France, which threatened to become paramount in the whole North American continent." Nothing daunted, Pitt settled to his task, conscious of two supreme facts—that he had behind him a united public opinion, which, in more than one sense, would rain gold boxes on its first truly representative Prime Minister, and that the key to the whole situation lay in the mastery of the sea. W. D. Green has well said that "in the unity and persistence of his direction of naval power Pitt has never been surpassed by any statesman, and no one until his day realized how mighty a weapon the fleet may be." Nor, until his day, had any one realized that a world-shaking struggle for empire was pending between France and England. Strengthening the navy, infusing new life into the army, choosing commanders on an uneighteenth-century merit basis, Pitt within a year extended the conflict to the four quarters of the globe. "Wherever France had laid the foundations of empire, in India, in Africa, in America—there Pitt, not content with bombarding her western ports and driving her armies out of Hanover, continued to assail her by a British fleet and constant expeditions." What successes marked the years of that wonderful War Ministry! At Rossbach, hurling back his foes, Frederick shaped the keystone of the German Empire of to-day; at Plassey and Wandewash, Clive and Coote changed the whole future of the Indian peninsula; at Quebec, Wolfe sounded the death-knell of French supremacy in America; at Quiberon Bay, Hawke ordained that for a generation France should cease to be a Sea Power. In all of these achievements, directly or indirectly, the hand of Pitt was to be felt. And, at the close of the four memorable years 1757–1761, the position of Great Britain was, in Mr. Harrison's words, "one of absolute dominion of the seas to an extent hardly ever equaled before or since. . . . England was perfectly secure at home, whilst she held the commerce of the seas and all transoceanic settlements within her grasp. No other nation possessed even the nucleus of marine power, and all were debarred from reaching such colonies as they retained." The facts justify the contention of Pitt's present biographer: "Had George II. lived a few years longer, had Pitt maintained his health, his influence with the King, Parliament, and the nation, it was quite probable that every possession of France, Spain, or Holland,

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outside of Europe, would have passed to the British Crown, and that these countries would have been forced to make peace on terms of extreme humiliation."

But this was not to be. After George II.—George III., the first and last of Hanoverian sovereigns to exert his sovereignty freely. An English monarch, this, determined to rule as well as to reign—to rule unwisely, it might be, but still to rule. "George, be king," his mother had admonished him; and like advice to his fancy came from his tutor and evil genius, Lord Bute. To be king meant to oust Pitt, and to oust Pitt meant to end the war. The invaluable Walpole tells us that when Pitt fell it was difficult to say who rejoiced most—France, Spain, or Bute. Certain it is that a roar of anger reverberated through England. Three hundred and nineteen members of the House, however, voted for the Peace; sixty-five on the other side, says Walpole, were not bribed.

Two years, and Bute was himself driven from office; not by reason of offending the self-willed George, but from fear of the hatred he had engendered. Now came the unstable Grenville administration, and now the crowning act of unwisdom, destined to sever the Empire Pitt had called into being—the Stamp Tax. It was passed during the absence of the great War Minister—War Minister no longer, and lying impotently abed, stricken with his constitutional malady; it was repealed largely through his eloquence. "The gentleman tells us," he cried, in his never-to-be-forgotten reply to Grenville, "the gentleman tells us America is obstinate; America is almost in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to let themselves be made slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest."

One more year of confusion, and George III., like his grandfather before him, was compelled to summon Pitt. Pitt came, shattered in health, to begin by the impossible endeavor to fuse elements of varying character. "But more disastrous than the choice of men of different principles or of no principles was the fatal mistake of transforming the Great Commoner into the Earl of Chatham." A chill struck to the heart of the nation; it was as though their first-born had betrayed them. Six months of actual power, eighteen months a nervous wreck, his name employed to father acts he would have condemned—and the Chatham Ministry died a welcome death. Out of its ashes, Pitt redivivus—to make the last ten years of his life a glorious memory; to battle for the wronged of America, of India, of Great Britain; racked by disease, to face prejudice and apathy in the ruling class, to strike a death-blow at Parliamentary oligarchism, and to make sure the way for the democratic spirit of the nineteenth century. By Americans as by Englishmen those last ten years must be accounted the best of all. That at the end, after manfully pleading the cause of the colonists, he should give his dying breath to denounce the independence on which they had set their hearts was not difficult to comprehend. The reason lay close at hand, across a narrow stretch of water. To have France, the France he had challenged and crushed, take part in compelling England to confess defeat, was too bitter a pill for the aged statesman. And America saw and understood. As a distinguished historian of the Revolution has aptly put it, "She refused to allow that she had anything to forgive him, and mourned for him as a father of her people."

Passionate, impulsive, proud, arrogant, patriotic, virtuous—these are the words used by Mr. Harrison to sum up the character of this builder of the British Empire. Unquestionably he had serious defects. We find Lecky declaring that "of all very great Englishmen he is perhaps the one in whom there was the largest admixture of the qualities of the charlatan." This extreme opinion is palpably not shared by Mr. Harrison, but he does not hesitate, as occasion arises, to accuse his hero of inconsistency, even of insincerity. He was, he adds, very much of an opportunist and somewhat of a time-server. But it does not appear that he was one of those statesmen who keep their ear to the ground to catch the first rumble of the

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thunder of public opinion. On the contrary, he showed himself, when right demanded, profoundly indifferent to popular clamor. When, for instance, the nation thirsted for the blood of Byng, none was more solicitous than Pitt to save the unhappy admiral, victim of the very unpreparedness the leader of the "Patriots" had so eloquently denounced; when, again, all England sang the praises of Wilkes, Pitt did not hesitate to condemn him. It is well to bear such facts in mind, else we may fall into the error of imagining that by truckling, not by convincing, the illustrious helmsman gained the confidence of the nation. "Pitt remains a man of honor, a patriot of a grand nature, who towers above his rivals in an age of sycophancy, corruption, and treachery, as much in his stormy faults as he does in his heroic ideals."

It was his moral power that made Pitt great—his moral power added to the fact that when he entered the Ministry a national opinion, informed by him, entered the Ministry for the first time. "I want to call this country out of that enervated state that twenty thousand men from France can shake it. The maxims of our government have degenerated, not our natives. I wish to see that breed restored which under our old principles carried our glory so high." Thus he sounded the alarum that inspired martial ardor and awoke the national conscience. And the people answered "Ay!" with an intensity that carried a chill to the lethargic Court, that came as the stroke of doom to the autocratic, corruption-bound Parliament. Part of his task—and that the nobler part, the creation of a truly representative body of lawgivers—it was left to another generation to complete. But the glory of Pitt is safe in the hands of posterity.

# The New Swinburne[1]

AMERICAN readers have long needed a complete and definitive edition of the poetical works of Swinburne, and that need is met by this substantial set of books. The volumes are a trifle too large for the most fastidious taste, and a trifle too heavy, but entirely satisfactory as regards substantiality and legibility. Swinburne began his poetical career by publishing "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" forty-four years ago. The volume made no great impression, although the few who watched such matters closely noted the fact that it stood by itself in the mass of current verse, and showed no trace of the influence of Tennyson, who was already at the height of a great popularity, or of Browning, whose wider vogue was yet in the future, but who was already deeply influencing a few sensitive minds. It was dramatic work of a very strong kind, full of fire and action, and marked by extraordinary command of the rhythmical and musical resources of English verse. Three years later "Atalanta in Calydon" appeared, and Swinburne's significance began to be recognized. The work, cast in the classical mold and following the severe lines of the Greek model, was notable for audacity of thought, for command of the Greek method with modern and wholly romantic lavishness of imagery and language.

It was not, however, until the publication of "Poems and Ballads" in 1866 that Swinburne passed out of the keeping of the few whose chief interest is in verse, and became notorious by reason of the discussion which instantly broke out on the publication of this volume, and brought him at the moment far more newspaper reputation than fame. Nothing could have been in greater contrast with the stately dignity of "Atalanta in Calydon" than such unabashed and exuberant passion as was expressed in "Laus Veneris," "The Leper," "In an Orchard." Nowhere perhaps in poetry has the rapture of passion and its excess been put into such glowing speech, such magnificent sensuous physical imagery. The audacity of the book startled the English public, evoked the sharpest condemnation from the many and the warmest praise from the few, and led to a

[1] *Poems of Algernon Charles Swinburne.* Harper & Brothers New York. 6 vols.

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babel of speech in which true criticism was well-nigh impossible. Mr. Stedman, in his very sympathetic discussion of Swinburne years ago, ventured the hope that if the poet were to make up a library edition he would omit several of the pieces which appeared in "Poems and Ballads," but in the characteristic introduction with which the new edition is prefaced Mr. Swinburne neither retracts nor modifies; on the contrary, he expresses in a brief but pungent passage his contempt for those who conceal their opinions on such subjects.

There were many sins of the flesh in the earlier work of this young writer of the exuberant imagination, the almost unequaled command of rhythm. It was not so much the exploitation of passion that was offensive as its treatment in detachment from thought, aspiration, love; the absence, in a word, of the spiritual insight which redeems and lifts it into a great and normal expression of high human emotion. Swinburne sins as D'Annunzio often sins—by separating one of the greatest passions from those qualities and instincts which give it dignity and meaning, and treating it by itself. Treated in this way passion is always, if not immoral, misleading and offensive. These were the sins, however, of a young man and of an exuberant imagination, rather than of a man of profligate career. The reading public is very likely to assume that flagrant speech means flagrant conduct, and is almost always misled: flagrant speech, as a rule, means limited or immature experience.

This volume of lyrical poetry, in a certain sense the first-fruits of the vintage of an extraordinarily rich soil, brought into striking relief the great qualities and the marked limitations of Swinburne's poetry. It revealed his almost magical command of the resources of language. In the whole range of English poetry it is safe to say that no other maker of verse has shown such freedom, originality, and invention in the handling of rhyme, such skill in consonantal harmony, such feeling for the relative values of the open and closed vowels. The dexterity with which language is used in some of these poems is so astonishing that it diverts attention from the substance of the poem. The reader feels as if he were in the presence of a magician who could throw any number of balls in the air and keep them moving without the slightest effort. The poems were marked by excess of imaginative fervor and color, by lack of reticence, and by notable absence of restraint. A barbaric confusion, a kind of Gothic splendor, pervades the book. To many young men the splendid pulsation, the fascinating rhythm, of "Poems and Ballads" were quite the most striking elements in contemporary poetry; but after a time the most sympathetic of these young readers began to react from the cloying sweetness, the verboseness, the unrelieved rhapsody, the too long-drawn-out melody, and to miss definite lines of thought, sinewy vigor, and an intellectual structure adequate to the magnificent decoration with which Swinburne's poetry abounded.

As a whole, it must be said of his verse, as has sometimes been said of Byron's, that neither the view of life nor the quality of thought are on a level with the musical genius; the capacity for song seems at times almost without limit, but the burden of the song is not great enough nor noble enough. When this criticism is made, however, one instantly recalls the fact that Swinburne has stood conspicuous among those who have expressed the passion for freedom. Again and again, at grave crises, he has launched thunderbolts of denunciation at tyrants and oppressors and has chanted the song of freedom with a magnificent volume of tone. There are passages in these six volumes that are unsurpassed in English verse for pure music; there are many other passages in which one feels that the flow of words is almost meaningless except in its harmony for the ear. A master of rhythm and of the musical resources of the English speech; a dramatist, at times, of impressive and original power; a born singer, with the freedom of the world in his hand, Swinburne's work, in any final summing up, shows marked limitation on the side of restraint, poise, balance, self-command. It shows also grave limitations of spiritual insight, the divination of what is highest in the life of the body. Swin-

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burne's achievement is splendid, but it has not ministered to his time as did Tennyson and Browning. He has set the pulses of youth beating; he has opened windows into fairyland; he has recalled the music of the greatest periods of English poetry; but he has not spoken to the heart of his generation. He has beguiled its ear, he has stirred its imagination; he has not lifted and inspired it.

# Books of the Week

*This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."*

**Aftermath of Slavery (The): A Study of the Condition and Environment of the American Negro.** By William A. Sinclair, A.M., M.D. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 358 pages. $1.50, net. (Postage, 12c.)

In his introduction Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson refers to this book as the "effort of a colored man to be fair and plain-spoken." This we may concede; but it does not give the author any right to claim that he should be heard, for no one can claim that right unless he is intelligent and bases his statements upon the facts. That he is not intelligent in interpreting Southern conditions or Southern sentiment is evident from such a statement as this, which appears on the second page of his text: "In general, the spirit of cruel intolerance dominates the white population of the whole Southland." This is the sort of statement that runs throughout the book. As to the facts, nothing could be more perverse than his statement that Henry Ward Beecher was the chief leader of public opinion in support of the measures of reconstruction. As a matter of fact, he strongly opposed them.

**Angler's Hours (An).** By H. T. Sheringham. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 264 pages. $1.50.

Pleasant essays of fisherman's luck on British streams, in the pursuit of the trout, the salmon, and, more unfamiliar to American anglers, the roach, the tench, and the grayling.

**Breath of the Gods (The).** By Sidney McCall. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 431 pages. $1.50.

Interesting as an attempt to show in fiction form the present character of Japanese civilization and its underlying spirit of patriotism and sacrifice. As a story the book is written in a somewhat hectic and turbulent fashion, and its early promise is hardly fulfilled by the melodrama of its conclusion.

**Bygones Worth Remembering.** By George Jacob Holyoake. Illustrated. In 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×8¾ in. $5, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Christian Ministry (The).** By Lyman Abbott. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4¾×8 in. 317 pages. $1.50, net.

Although this book is in the main based upon the Lyman Beecher Course of Lectures on Preaching which the author gave at Yale, and a similar course at the Pacific Theological Seminary in California, it is addressed to a larger circle than ministers or students of theology; it deals with a subject of wide concern—the function of institutional Christianity. What is it that draws people out of a busy life to church? What have they a right to expect from the church? What are the needs which somehow they feel the church ought to supply? What is it that the leaders of the church can do and ought to do to insure the fulfillment of the church's duties? It is questions of this sort that this book is designed to answer. The fundamental faith to which the church bears witness, the function of the minister in his authority as a representative of the church, the message of the church and therefore of the minister to the individual and of society—these subjects form the groundwork of the book. In the chapter on "The Minister as Priest" the place of the church in human worship is considered. Specifically addressed to ministers is a chapter devoted to the traits which are necessary to qualify a man for the ministry. The latter part of the book consists of conclusions drawn from the examples of the Prophets, of the Apostles, and, finally and supremely, of Jesus Christ. That it is a liberal view of the ministry and of the church, arising from a profound faith in Christianity, not merely as a form of teaching but as a power derived from a Person, those acquainted with Dr. Abbott's writings need not be told.

**Conscience.** By George Winston Reid. W. F. Brainard, New York. 5×7⅛ in. 177 pages.

**Classics and Modern Training (The).** By Sidney G. Ashmore, L.H.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 159 pages.

While the study of Greek and Latin is losing ground, if heads are counted, it does not seem to be losing otherwise. It is more effectively pursued by those who follow it. It has derived strong reinforcement from the scientific humanism of to-day with its zeal for archæological research. Physiological psychologists on one hand and the philosophical faculty of Berlin on the other give testimony to the need of these languages for the best culture of intellectual power. These points are strongly put by Professor Ashmore in this series of addresses, which concludes with an interesting account of the

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revival of the old Hellenic spirit at Athens, as exhibited in the reinauguration of the Olympic Games nine years ago.

**Corrected English New Testament (The): A Revision of the "Authorised" Version.** Prepared with the Assistance of Eminent Scholars and Issued by Samuel Lloyd. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4¼×7 in. 516 pages. $1.50.

Individual munificence has subsidized expert scholarship for the production of this work. Dissatisfaction with the defects both of the Authorized Version and of the Revised Version has resulted in this endeavor to improve upon them both—upon the Revised Version in point of the literary quality in which the Authorized Version is held to be superior, and upon the Authorized Version in point of the accuracy in which the Revised excels it. Strictly, however, the term "corrected" has predominant reference to the Authorized Version as the basis of the present. The Greek text followed is that of Nestle's fourth edition—a German work—which the British and Foreign Bible Society issued in 1904. The Revised Version is based on that of the British scholars Westcott and Hort. Between these two recensions of the text, each of which has high authority, there is little ground for preference. There are some obvious excellences in the present work. In point of English felicity it undoubtedly scores somewhat on the Revised Version. "Evil spirit" for "devil," "ensnare" for "cause to stumble," "God-given sincerity" for "sincerity of God" (R. V.), "God is Spirit," instead of "a Spirit," are certainly better translations. A specimen of the freedom with which both the standard versions are improved upon is James v. 16: "Mighty in its working is a righteous man's prayer" (A. V., "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much;" R. V., "The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in its working"). Foot-notes are freely introduced where needed to prevent misunderstanding; thus, "scribes" is explained as meaning not writers, but Biblical scholars; so "publicans" is defined as collectors of the public taxes. A moderate number of references to parallel passages are given in the margins. On the whole, there is reason to think that this version will be regarded as an improvement on the version of 1881. Its generous patron has made it a thank-offering for the centenary year of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was an unlucky slip by which in the preface of a work in the interest of the purest English he fell into the popular use of the verb "demean" in the sense of debase.

**Curly: A Tale of the Arizona Desert.** By Roger Pocock. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 320 pages. $1.50.

This narration, by one Chalkeye Davies, of certain happenings in Arizona, gives vivid portraiture, dramatic action, and humor all in good measure, and seems to us quite the best cowboy story since Owen Wister's "The Virginian."

**Dark Side of the Beef Trust (The).** By a Practical Butcher. Published by Theodore Z. Root, Jamestown, New York. 5×8 in. 160 pages. 75c.

The author, whose name, curiously, does not appear on the title-page, evidently writes from the inside. But his writing is so rhetorical, is so palpably of the now sadly familiar "frenzied" order, that it fails to persuade the thoughtful reader. The hygienic and economic dangers here set forth need no such garnishing. A dispassionate and fearless study of the subject would be of great value.

**Dictionary of Battles.** By Thomas Benfield Harbottle. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 298 pages. $2, net.

This is a new kind of reference-book by the compiler of several works of value dealing with quotations, historical allusions, and similar topics. Mr. Harbottle died before the work was completed, and it has been finished by another hand. It includes brief articles about every battle named in history from the earliest times to the Boer War. Where two or more names have been attached to one battle, as has been very common indeed, cross-references make the matter clear. Such a book has an evident if rather limited scope of usefulness.

**Dorset Dear: Idylls of Country Life.** By M. E. Francis. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 332 pages. $1.50.

These are short stories of life, character, and humor in Dorset by a writer whose skill and taste in this direction have long been recognized. Dorsetshire is an inviting subject for tales of this character, and the dialect is gentle and attractive rather than harsh and repellent. It could hardly be expected that this book will take a place among the "best sellers," but nevertheless it has charm and interest.

**Epigrams and Aphorisms.** By Oscar Wilde. John W. Luce & Co., Boston. 5¾×9 in. 126 pages.

**First Romanovs (1613-1725), The.** By R. Nisbet Bain. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 413 pages. $3.50, net.

In this volume Mr. Bain undertakes to give the English-speaking reader a general knowledge of the rise of Socialism in Russia in its early days, coming down to the end of the reign of Peter the Great. So far as we know, the book takes new ground in that it is less a history of war and political convulsions than of the underlying conditions—social, racial, and moral as well as political—which give shape and form to the Muscovite civilization. Dramatic episodes and incidents have large place in the narrative, so that the work is essentially readable. Such a book as this is valuable as affording insight into what was really a formative period of European history. There are several portraits and maps, and the book is well made in all physical respects.

**Flower of Destiny (The).** By William Dana Orcutt. Illustrated. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 5½×8 in. 277 pages. $1.25.

A pretty romance is here woven about the

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love of Napoleon and Eugénie. The book is illustrated and daintily decorated in violet color on cover and pages with the emblematic flower of the Bonapartes.

**Foes in Law.** By Rhoda Broughton. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 326 pages. 25c.

**For a Free Conscience.** By L. C. Wood. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 414 pages. $1.50.

Seventeenth-century England is shown us in this story (on the authority of Pepys's Diary, in its description of the London Fire and Plague, we are informed in a foot-note), and we are expected to be entertained by some four hundred odd pages of fine print concerning the persecutions of the Quakers at that time, and particularly of one family, whose daughters and their suitors furnish what enlivenment and romance the tale offers. This is not much, even when in chapter fifty-seven they set sail for America along with William Penn in the Welcome.

**Gospel of Mark (The).** Edited by William Prentiss Drew, A.M., B.D. Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co., Boston. 4¾×6¼ in. 133 pages.

This is a useful addition to the list of text-books for students in elementary Greek, and may be introduced into schools with profit. The notes are careful to point out the differences between Hellenistic and classical Greek.

**Hay Fever.** By Walter Herries Pollock and Guy C. Pollock. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 222 pages. $1.25.

A farce with only one defect—it is not funny.

**History Unveiling Prophecy.** By H. Grattan Guinness, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 494 pages. $2, net.

The prophecy with which this volume is concerned is that of the Revelation of St. John, treated as a forecast of history. Dr. Guinness, now in the fiftieth year of his ministry, has published various works on this general subject. Sincere respect for his pious purpose cannot extend to his method of accomplishing it. School-boys once were taught that *cadaver* (corpse) was made up of the initial syllables of the words *caro datur vermibus* (flesh is given to worms). Similar to this is the fashion of explaining resemblances as fulfillments of prophecy; *e. g.*, the preaching of the Gospel by the Protestant Reformers as the thing meant in the Revelation (x. 9–11) where John receives the little book from the angel with a command to eat it and to prophesy [preach] to the nations.

**Home Life of Wild Birds (The).** By Francis Hobart Herrick. (Revised Edition.) Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5¾×8½ in. 255 pages. $2, net.

Mr. Herrick has invented a new method of studying birds and their home life. A nest, containing either eggs or young birds, is moved, together with its support and immediate surroundings, to a convenient place not too far away, where it is set up in the same relative position that it originally occupied. A tent, colored green to harmonize with its natural surroundings, is set up a few feet from the nest; from this place of concealment the life in the nest may be observed and photographed without disturbing the birds in the slightest. The author has obtained in this way a unique series of photographs of thirty different species of our common birds. One hundred and fifty of these pictures are here reproduced, accompanied by the results of the author's observation made from over fifty nests. The volume is a valuable contribution to the scientific knowledge of bird habits.

**Hunting Without a Gun, and Other Papers.** By Rowland E. Robinson. Illustrated. The Forest and Stream Publishing Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 381 pages. $2.

A posthumous volume of short sketches and stories of outdoor life by the veteran hunter and author who wrote "Uncle Lisha's Shop," "Sam Lovel's Camps," and many other delightful books.

**Iole.** By Robert W. Chambers. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 142 pages. $1.25.

Originally a fantastical bit of extravaganza printed as a short story, this has been expanded into a book, and thereby much of its cleverness and freshness lost. The gushing, stodgy poet, who lectures on preciousness and keeps his eye on the main chance, misses his matrimonial plans for the eight beautiful daughters who have proved his theories a success in that they are beautiful as the dawn, talk Greek like Socrates, and excel in everything. But, having never seen young men, they fall in love with reckless rapidity with the first good-looking men they meet; and having had no instruction in social traditions, they are astonishingly and even embarrassingly frank in their conversation. Happily, the husbands are in fact all that is desirable. For a time this sort of thing is amusing, but before the fifth daughter is married off the whimsicality palls.

**Life and Letters and Literary Remains of J. H. Shorthouse.** 2 vols. Edited by his Wife. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8½ in. $4.25.

Reserved for later notice.

**Life's Dark Problems.** By Minot J. Savage, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5½×8½ in. 219 pages. $1.35. (Postage, 15c.)

The perennial question of an afflicted world—Whence and why the evil?—is discussed, point by point, in these discourses. The discussion is luminous, rational, and effective. It would be still more satisfactory if the brilliant author, not satisfied with showing the fallacy of an untenable form of thought, had done justice to the solid truth within it. It is not mere folly to speak of the world's evils in the Biblical phrase as divine chastisements. When rightly borne, they have a corrective effect, just *as if* they were what they certainly are not—"God" (as Dr. Savage says) "whipping his children."

**Life Insurance Company (The).** By William Alexander. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 290 pages. $1.50, net.

A careful and informative treatise on the general subject of life insurance. Its natural

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readers will be men engaged in the life insurance business, but it has some interest just at the moment for the general public because its author is one of the officers of the much-discussed Equitable Life Assurance Company.

**Life Illumined by Some of the Leading Lights of Literature.** By Ella Dann Moore. The Neale Publishing Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 444 pages.

**Lynch Law.** By James Elbert Cutler, Ph.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 287 pages. $1.50, net.

This careful and dispassionate study of the phenomenon known as lynching deserves the attention of all students of social conditions in this country. In his introduction the author gives his reasons for holding that lynching is "peculiarly an American institution." A chapter is devoted to the origin of the term. In the following chapters he traces the course of lynch law. In early days (that is, prior to 1830) he finds that lynching was confined usually to milder forms of punishment, such as whipping. Later it became more violent. The author has attempted to collect statistics; the natural source is the newspapers. It is hardly necessary to point out that statistics based on such material are vitally affected by improvement in the methods of collecting the news. Nevertheless, the tables which are given are interesting and useful. The chapter on "Lynch Law and Its Justification" is worthy of careful reading. The fact that the author concludes "that in the last analysis lynch law in this country is without any justification whatsoever" does not prevent him from seeing how summary procedure has seemed to many a community justifiable under circumstances of great provocation and under conditions where lawful punitive methods have seemed impossible. He recognizes, moreover, the peculiarly difficult situation in which the South has found itself. In his chapter on Remedies he considers, on the one hand, repressive and punitive measures (which he finds no reason for believing so far to have been very effective), and the preventive measure in making criminal procedure so prompt and effectual as to forestall the lawless attempts at punishment. It is upon public sentiment encouraged by legal measures that we must depend, he believes, for ultimate remedy. His attribution of lynching, not to mere wanton lawlessness, but to the readiness of Americans to take the law, which is their own creation, into their own hands is interesting and we believe psychologically sound. Of course this does not save disregard of law from being an offense. The subject of this book is of such a nature that the poise with which it is treated is specially worthy of commendation.

**Mrs. Darrell.** By Foxcroft Davis. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 391 pages.

This is a story of Washington life, with perhaps closer reference to the social affairs of the capital than to its political complications, although both are involved in the tale. The author has evident familiarity with the subject, and especially with all that relates to the social life of the South in the days just before the war. The book as regards plot and constructive power and development cannot be praised highly, but the love story is in some ways unusually interesting.

**Mrs. Essington: The Romance of a House-Party.** By Esther and Lucia Chamberlain. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5×8 in. 248 pages. $1.50.

Here a week-end party at a smart country house near San Francisco is made the occasion for assembling the characters of a story which ends with the dispersal of the guests. One of these is Mrs. Essington, a charming widow, who yet during this brief interval suffers the lasting bitterness of finding herself supplanted in the affections of her fiancé by the young daughter of her hostess. This is a clever book in several ways, with plenty of atmosphere and nothing out of drawing, but this study of loss and renunciation carries it beyond cleverness into quite another class.

**Modern Masters of Pulpit Discourse.** By William Cleaver Wilkinson. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 526 pages. $1.60, net.

Of the eighteen preachers brought together here two are from France, five from England, the rest from among ourselves, and nearly all have passed from earth. Most of these sketches were published in the "Homiletical Review" during the lifetime of their subjects, and their vivid delineations are evidently drawn from sight. As critical sketches of homiletic art they have a special value for every preacher who is, as he should be, a student of the art; for Professor Wilkinson is a good master of its technique. For the general reader there is enough of warm life in them. Not only masterly preaching, but orthodox, according to Professor Wilkinson's conception of it, was to be promoted by these critiques. As to this feature of them some charity is required, for we are told that Mr. Beecher did not preach the true Gospel of Christ, while Dr. Talmage did. But the innuendoes against Mr. Beecher's moral integrity lie, by this time, outside the limits of charity.

**Motormaniacs (The).** By Lloyd Osbourne. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 4½×7½ in. 189 pages.

Lively, ingenious, and amusing.

**Mother of Czars (A).** By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 292 pages. $3.50, net.

The life story of Marie Feodorowna, wife of Czar Paul I., and mother of Czars Alexander I. and Nicholas I., is here related in an agreeable, sympathetic, unpretentious way. As Mrs. Grant admits, her work is to be considered as a biographical sketch rather than a biographical study, and is chiefly valuable as drawing attention to those simpler and pleasanter aspects of court life too frequently overlooked in the framing of historical estimates. That she is not oblivious to the shadows is plainly apparent; but she studi-

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ously refrains from dwelling on them, and for this the reader surfeited with details of scandal and intrigue may well feel grateful to her.

**New Era in Old Mexico (A).** By G. B. Winton. Illustrated. Publishing House Methodist Episcopal Church, Nashville, Tennessee. 5×7½ in. 203 pages. $1.

**Our Presidents and How We Make Them.** By A. K. McClure, LL.D. (Revised Edition.) Illustrated. Harper & Bros., New York. 5¼×8½ in. 511 pages. $2.

With this edition Colonel McClure adds to his useful book of reference an account of last year's Presidential contest, giving, as before, a vivacious narrative of the various conventions and of the campaign, and providing the statistical information necessary to exact knowledge. He has not, however, succeeded in overcoming the tendencies which so seriously marred the preceding chapters. The studied objectiveness of treatment requisite in works of this type does not always obtain; the style remains involved and awkward and the diction careless. It is to be hoped that at some time the volume will receive the thorough revision which it not only needs but deserves.

**Pardners.** By Rex E. Beach. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 278 pages. $1.50.

Strenuous tales of the wild West and the frozen North, ranging from the grimly tragic to the grimly humorous.

**Personal Story of the Upper House (The).** By Kismo Wilkinson. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 352 pages. $3, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Problems of the Panama Canal.** By Brigadier-General Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×8 in. 248 pages. $1.50, net.

The author, a retired officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, was actively engaged for seven years in the study of the conditions under which a canal at Panama must be constructed. He was a member of the Comité Technique, appointed by the "New" French Company to secure data for making a final plan for building the canal. In this book he brings together the results of his observations during their investigation, and discusses thoroughly and in detail the problems that are to be solved. It is interesting to note that General Abbot is emphatically of the opinion that a canal at sea-level "is not comparable for ease and safety in transit to one equipped with modern locks and planned to take advantage of all the desirable elements which the natural conditions offer."

**Psychology of Beauty (The).** By Ethel D. Puffer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 4½×7½ in. 286 pages. $1.25, net.

Criticism of any work of art, as of a painting or a drama, or of a poem or of a piece of music, is too generally, at least in this country, an exhibition of temperament rather than a discriminating study based upon well-considered principles. It usually amounts to little more than an expression of the personal likes or dislikes of the writer. The reason, we believe, is that few writers on subjects of art have had the opportunity or taken the pains to develop a philosophy of art to which they might refer a creation of art which they are called upon to estimate. The value of this book is that it is a careful and intelligent effort to construct such a philosophy of art. The author bases her constructive work upon a metaphysical consideration of the nature of beauty. For one to whom the terms of metaphysics are unfamiliar this chapter is hard reading, but it carries one to a simple conclusion, that "the beauty of an object lies in its permanent possibilities of creating the perfect moment," in which there is an experience, created by stimulation, of repose. It is impossible in the space of this brief review to epitomize the argument by which the author shows how she would refer various creations of the artist to this conception of beauty. Suffice it to say that the method she would adopt is psychological. In the fact that we cannot imagine any sensory experience without involuntarily attempting to adjust our senses to the imagined object, she finds the immediate delight in art. For instance, the sub-conscious physical response to the rhythm of the dance explains the peculiar pleasure which dance music gives. This, of course, is a very inadequate statement of the views which she represents. One who is interested in this subject, or who is ever called upon to judge a work of art, will find it worth his while to turn to the book itself for a careful reading of what is there presented.

**Royal Academy and its Members, 1768–1830 (The).** By the Late J. E. Hodgson, R.A., and Fred A. Eaton, M.A. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6×9 in. 411 pages. $5, net.

A comprehensive and interestingly written history of the first sixty years of the great British Art Society, under the presidency of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Benjamin West, and of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Some mention is made of the personality and art of each of the members and associates during that period, with more extended historical and critical comment on some of the greatest of them.

**St. Lawrence River (The): Historical, Legendary, Picturesque.** By George Waldo Browne. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6½×9¾ in. 365 pages. $6.50, net.

This is the latest in a series of books about the rivers of North America. Many important events are connected with the St. Lawrence River, and the author presents in this volume a complete account of the most interesting incidents relating to this great river, together with descriptions of some of its most picturesque scenery and with frequent selections from its many traditions. There are one hundred full-page illustrations, mainly from photographs taken along the St. Lawrence.

**Sohrab and Rustum and Other Poems.** By Matthew Arnold. Edited by Justus Collins Castleman. (Pocket American and English Classics.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4×5¾ in. 219 pages. 25c.

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**Some Thoughts on Inspiration.** By J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 64 pages. 50c.

These lectures, given last winter in Westminster Abbey, aim to free the idea of inspiration from current misconceptions, which tend to create a fictitious antagonism between the Bible and knowledge gained elsewhere. The Biblical references made are mainly to the Old Testament. Dean Robinson contends that the same critical methods must be applied to the New, but for illustration of the fact contents himself with referring to his previous publications. For the limited end in view these lectures are adequate and effective.

**Studies in Conduct.** By George Thomas Smart, D.D. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 5×8 in. 165 pages. 75c., net.

The course of thought here taken leads along higher levels than the title may suggest. A ripe experience of life looks back on the ascending path in which it has been conducted, surveying first its earthly heritage, and then the successive stages of its pilgrimage—the age of wonder and trust, the years of imagination, the storm and stress period, the days of work and wine, the time of reflection, the field of memory, the rest that remaineth, the choir of heaven. In this survey of wisely conducted life the subjective interest of disciplined and rationalized feeling comes to its full rights, and carries the authority of experience. Many a pregnant sentence might here be quoted. Enough to say that this is a book that cannot be exhausted in one reading, or in two.

**Studies in the Life of the Christian.** By Henry T. Sell, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 169 pages.

**Sturmsee: Man and Man.** By the Author of "Calmire." The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 682 pages. $1.50.

Reserved for later notice.

**Treatise on the Plague, Dealing with the Historical, Epidemiological, Clinical, Therapeutic, and Preventive Aspects of the Disease (A).** By W. J. Simpson, M.D., F.R.C.P. The Macmillan Co., New York. 7×10½ in. 466 pages. $5.

**Unfolding of the Ages (The) in the Revelation of John.** By Ford C. Ottman. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 6×9 in. 511 pages. $2, net.

Governor Festus's cautionary remark to St. Paul upon the tendency of excessive study to becloud sanity is worth repeating. Among its diverse applications may be included one to those whom it brings under the domination of a fixed idea in regions of thought full of open questions. Such an idea, for instance, is that the ancient Jewish apocalyptic form of belief in the ultimate triumph of righteousness is the divinely fixed form for modern believers to hold to. As such Dr. Ottman holds to it, teaching us that Christ is to return, and lead his army of Jewish and Christian saints, raised from the dead, to battle with the confederate powers of wickedness on the historic field of Har-Magedon in Palestine. These having been destroyed, and Satan, their instigator, "bound in the abyss," the victors are to reign with Christ on the earth for a thousand years. Yet, after this long period of "full harmony with heaven," Satan, being loosed again, is able once more to kindle a great rebellion of the nations, ending in a crushing overthrow, and the final immuring of all disturbers of the peace in hell. Nothing, it seems, but violent catastrophe, not even the educative influences of a thousand years of harmony with heaven, can break the power of Satan over mankind. The Revelation of John, that inexhaustible quarry of religious fancies, is made to yield material for this fabrication, and much else of a preliminary kind; for instance, that the Roman Church, prefigured by the scarlet woman sitting on the beast, is to be destroyed by a coalition of ten European powers. The tenacity with which this Jewish apocalyptic holds its grip even on minds that have been touched with university training seems to indicate that it may require a millennium of genuinely Christian culture to dispossess it.

**Voyageur and Other Poems (The).** By William Henry Drummond, M.D. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×8 in. 142 pages. $1.25.

**Who Said That? A Dictionary of Famous Sayings, with Their Sources.** E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 2¾×4 in. 160 pages. 50c.

**Who Wrote That? A Dictionary of Quotations of Literary Origin in Common Use.** By W. S. W. Anson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 2¾×4¼ in. 208 pages. 50c.

**Weird Picture (The).** By John R. Carling. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 283 pages $1.50.

It takes just one year in England and in Switzerland to solve the mystery involved in this melodramatic tale; but it is then accomplished and wedding bells are rung in the last chapter, which were listened in vain for in the first, the groom having disappeared on the eve of his marriage. The same bride figures in the later wedding, but another has taken the missing man's place—who and why it will best please the reader to find out for himself.

**Wild Wings.** By Herbert Keightley Job. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 6×8½ in. 361 pages. $3, net.

Adventures of a naturalist and photographer, "hunting with a camera," illustrated with nearly two hundred remarkable photographs of birds in the air, on the water, on the nest, feeding, resting, playing, caring for their young. The adventures for the most part led the author into little-known parts of the country in the search for the less familiar birds.

**William Cullen Bryant.** By William Aspenwall Bradley. (English Men of Letters.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 229 pages, 75c., net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Xenophon's Anabasis: The First Four Books.** By Charles Forster Smith. With the Co-operation of Campbell Bonner and Frederick Stillman Morrison. (Twentieth Century Text-Books.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 488 pages.

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# Correspondence

*Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.*

### Violence in Chicago

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The Chicago papers have been filled for the past thirty days or more with accounts of violence done by unionists in the teamsters' strike which is now going on. The daily press does not exaggerate the situation at all as to the matter of violence systematically practiced by organized labor, but the fact is that for three years Chicago has been existing under a reign of terror. The non-union man who dares to work has been for a long time in danger of being slugged, or, as the union expression is, "having his block knocked off," but never before have the entire commercial interests of the city been defied by the union proposition as at present. The "Evening Post" of May 15 contains accounts of strikes of messenger-boys because unfair coal was delivered to the building where they were employed, strikes of school-children because coal was delivered to their school-houses by firms who were put on the unfair list by the Teamsters' Union, and the strike microbe seems to have permeated everywhere.

The Chicago business man who has wrestled all day long with the attempt to deliver coal to his factory and goods to his customer must combine business acumen with the strategic quality of Field-Marshal Oyama, and goes home at night wondering if the strike has not extended to his wife and children, and formulating a plan of action if such is the case and his house surrounded by pickets. He awakes in the morning to read in the morning papers that Mayor Dunne has appointed another strike committee to investigate the origin of the strike and to see if the rights of the merchants to use the streets of the city of Chicago cannot be arbitrated. In the meantime slugging continues, and the Mayor appears to believe that the proper way to meet the situation is by holding conferences with the chief conspirators in his office.

The First National Bank applied to Business Agent Shea, of the Teamsters' Union, for a permit to drive their wagon through the streets, and sent their wagon out armed with a written permit from Shea to proceed unmolested. Many business houses are afraid to make deliveries at all, and in some instances have refused to deliver goods to the wagons of struck houses when they called for the same, and for weeks the life of a man driving a wagon in the streets of Chicago has been in jeopardy unless he displays a union button. It is no uncommon sight to see men on wagons carrying loaded rifles in their hands. Our express is picked up and delivered by express messengers wearing cartridge-belts strapped outside their coats filled with cartridges and revolvers prominently displayed. Such individuals are protected because of the show of force which they make; but the situation is well shown by the reply of one of our own teamsters who was asked to take goods through the picket-line; this man was not in sympathy with the strikers. He said: "Yes, I will deliver the goods, and probably get back to the store all right, but I shall expect to be laid up with a broken head before the week is over."

The only considerable influence that has been at work in the city to oppose this lamentable condition of things has been the organization known as the Employers' Association. This association of prominent business men, led by Mr. Frederick Job, a lawyer of reputation and a man of high ideals and character, supported by such men as John G. Scheed, Robert Thorne, William E. Clow, and others, has presented the only opposition to the tide of unionism and lawlessness that has been made. The city owes a debt of gratitude to these men and their associates in the stand that they have made for law and order; but the fact remains that if the Mayor, appointed by the people to uphold the law, had displayed half the backbone that these gentlemen have shown, the strike would not have lasted twenty-four hours, and it would have been stopped at any time during its existence by the exhibition of the proper spirit on the part of the chief executive of the city. It is known to the writer and others, and it is a disgrace to the city, that the word has been passed down the line to the policemen doing strike duty to go easy on the strikers and to use no violence.

CHICAGO MERCHANT.

Chicago, Illinois.

### Educational Enthusiasm in the South

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

This year, for the first time, it was my good fortune to be a member of the party which Mr. Robert C. Ogden has been in the habit of taking, as his guests, during the last six or seven years, to the meeting of the Southern Educational Conference. It may be that the impressions made upon one thus coming into contact with this movement for the first time may be of interest to your readers.

It would be hard to exaggerate the cordiality of our reception by the Governor of South Carolina and by the people of Columbia. With the heartiness and good will which are characteristic of the South, we were made to feel at home; and no effort was spared, either by our individual hosts or by the peo-



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ple of the city, to make us feel that we were welcome guests.

The most notable session of the Conference, in my judgment, was that at which the Superintendents of Public Instruction of the various Southern States reported as to the progress of their work during the preceding year. No one could have listened to these addresses without having a sense of new courage and of new hope for the whole country. One or two of the States, for example, reported that a new school-house had been finished for each day of the preceding year. In the State of Arkansas the State Constitution forbids the levying of a tax beyond a certain amount for educational purposes. A campaign is about to be begun, which is to be carried into every hamlet of the State, with the object of amending the Constitution, so that each locality may tax itself more freely in this cause. It is impossible to exaggerate the inspiring significance of such a fact; for we of the North can at least understand that no community resorts to taxation simply for the pleasure of being taxed. It is only when a community is stirred from top to bottom with the belief that the object for which taxation is proposed is vital to the public interest that a campaign for increased taxation can have the slightest hope of success. That such a campaign is being prepared for in Arkansas, and that its friends are sanguine of carrying it to a successful issue, are facts so eloquent as to need no comment. This, or something like this, in one form or another, came from every State. Some States have already carried this issue to a successful conclusion.

In Louisiana one community was spoken of where, five times in succession, a determined citizen, who had himself been without the advantages of a public school education, had compelled the community to take a vote upon taxing itself for a new school-house. Every time the tax was carried by a large majority, but four times it was thrown out on technical grounds. Each time, when the proposition was renewed, this persistent citizen lengthened the proposed period during which the tax should be raised. On the fifth occasion the vote stood the criticism of the courts as to its technical correctness; and, as a result of the policy pursued by its promoter, the community found itself taxed for the new school-house for a period of thirteen years, instead of for a period of five years, as originally suggested. The man promoting this enterprise was asked why he extended the time during which the tax should run, whenever he submitted a new proposal. His reply was that, if the obstructionists did not get out of the way and let the people have that school-house, they would find themselves taxed for twenty-five years before they knew it! What a superb spirit this shows on the part of one who, without education himself, was determined that the children of his neighborhood should fare better than he had fared; and how fine a thing it is that a popular majority should have sustained him time after time! These are only illustrations of a spirit that made itself manifest as existing all through the South. The conclusion that I drew from what I heard was that the new South is as warmly committed to the cause of popular education as any part of the country.

There are signs, also, that in localities where the taxable resources are sufficient the negro is as fairly treated as the white. It deserves to be noted that not one Southern State has yielded to the unwise proposal that only the taxes paid by the blacks should be available for negro education. So long as this is the case, where a community cannot command means enough to give a complete system of schools to both white and black, it is not unnatural, and, in the last statement, may not be regrettable, that some preference should be given to the white children; among other reasons, because it is only at the hands of an educated white population that an educated negro population can be had. My own view, of course, is that the entire population, both white and black, should have the benefit of the best possible public school system. I only wish to point out that, where it is impossible to provide adequately for both at the present time, it may often be in the ultimate interest of both races that the larger amount should be expended upon the white children.

I cannot leave this subject without referring to a visit which I made to the Shaw Memorial School in the city of Charleston, although this took place after Mr. Ogden's party had returned home.

Immediately after the Civil War some Northern friends of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who fell at the head of a negro regiment in the attack on Battery Wagner, one of the defenses of the city of Charleston, established in that city the Shaw Memorial School for negro children. In the days of reconstruction it was taken over by the city, but when the people of South Carolina overthrew this government, the city of Charleston continued to support the Shaw Memorial School, and has supported it to this day by public taxation. I found the portrait of Colonel Shaw, draped with the American flag, hanging over the principal's desk, and at the other end of the room was a photograph of the Shaw Memorial that stands upon Boston Common. The negro children rose and saluted the flag, and swore allegiance to it and to the country for which it stands, precisely as our children do in the public schools of New York. I ventured to say, in speaking on the spot, that such a thing as this would be impossible except in a community that is magnanimous, in the fine classical sense of that word—that is to say, large-minded and large-souled.

This incident was only one of many occurring at the Conference and outside of it which filled me with happiness because of the cumulating evidence which they afforded of the pride that is felt throughout the South

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in the country as it is. Everywhere I found evidences of material prosperity and glowing hopes for the future. A handful of Southern newspapers have been pleased to question whether the "Ogden Movement," as they call it, is, in all its aspects, an advantage to the South. I believe, with the great body of the newspaper press of the South, that it is; but, whether it be so or not, it is of unquestioned advantage to those of us who come from the North to come into contact with such glowing fervor of devotion to public education as we met on every hand during our visit to the South. This is not to say that all the educational problems of the South are solved, nor that anything but time and patience and faith can solve them, for the magnitude of them is almost beyond belief. But it is to say that these problems are being approached with courage, with intelligence, with persistence, and with a conquering faith that popular education for all, white and black, affords the first and best step towards an ultimate solution.

New York City. SETH LOW.

### A Correction

A correspondent writes to us saying that it is not true that "the Congregational ministers of New Haven have all united, with the single exception of Mr. Haynes," in a reply to the latest publication of the protestants to the American Board. He states that their reply "was not signed by the Rev. Mr. R. E. Brown, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, nor by the Rev. Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, pastor of the College Church, nor by any other of the many Congregational ministers connected with the University here, nor by Dr. Munger, pastor emeritus of the United Church."

We should have said the Congregational pastors, not the Congregational ministers, of New Haven. The name of only one active pastor of a city church was lacking.—THE EDITORS.

### The Platform of the Eleventh Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration—1905

[An account of this Conference will be found elsewhere in this issue of The Outlook. —THE EDITORS.]

The eleventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration expresses its gratification over the advance made in the cause of the pacific settlement of disputes between nations during the past year. Numerous special treaties of arbitration have been concluded, and are now in force; the Hague Convention commands increasing confidence among civilized peoples, its purpose and scope are better understood, its provisions have been resorted to with success in cases of great difficulty (as in the settlement of the North Sea incident), and we now have a confident assurance that the tribunal which it has established will become of increasing importance in maintaining the peace of the world. The interests that contribute to the promotion of the cause are ever broadening. Those of the wage-earners are finding emphatic expression; commerce is keenly sensitive to disastrous interruptions by war, whether near or remote; the promoters of religion and philanthropy are alarmed at the hindrance of their work by every disturbance of international peace; and the sense of human brotherhood is increasingly felt and appreciated throughout the world. These signs of promise show that the long darkness of barbarism is passing away, and that the bright day of universal peace is dawning indeed.

We are highly gratified with the efforts of President Roosevelt in promoting the causes of international peace and justice, and we rejoice in his call for a second Conference at The Hague. We confidently expect that many questions of international law that are now vague or undetermined will there find wise solution. We also hope that the Conference will frame a general treaty of arbitration that may more effectively meet the requirement of the situation than any special treaties yet proposed have done; and we will be gratified if the indefinite and elastic exceptions of matters of "national honor" and of "vital interests" shall be substantially modified. We earnestly hope that if such a treaty is proposed, the treaty-making authorities of our Government will speedily effect its enactment for this country. We view the treaty now in force between the kingdoms of Denmark and the Netherlands as presenting the ideal toward which we are moving.

The evolution of the movement for universal peace clearly points to the early establishment of an International Parliament, with at least advisory powers, as a necessary agency in its fulfillment, and we renew our declarations of last year in reference to this. We feel that it is not now expedient for this Conference to pass any judgment upon the plans for the organization of such a parliament, beyond the necessity for the representation of all civilized nations therein.

We heartily commend the work of the Interparliamentary Union, and rejoice in the zeal and efficiency of the American group of its membership. We rejoice that so much strength has been given to the cause of international arbitration by the fact that no country has ever yet repudiated an arbitral award. We believe that the decrees of the international court will be best enforced by the power of public sentiment, and by the fear of the loss of world respect on the part of any nation that refuses full compliance with any award that may be made.

The formation of public opinion is an important means for the promotion of every good cause, and we desire to encourage all agencies that will further the interests of international arbitration. Especially do we commend the awakening of the students of our universities and colleges in this important matter, as well as the instruction of all the children in our schools.

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Oranges, grapes, peaches. Good water. Buildings, implements complete. Base Sierra Foothills. Profitable investment. Beautiful home. Ideal climate. Write owner for information. B. REINOLD, Reedly, Calif.

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**One Sixteen-Room House**
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Large house, has city water, full open plumbing, bathroom, electric lights, and telephone; houses are well-built, plastered houses, with hot water heating system in large house. Inquire RICHARD BRADLEY, Branford, Conn.

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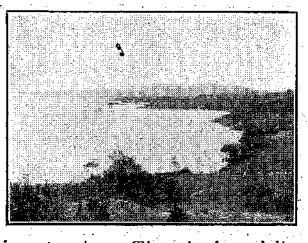

View from Dining Room looking south—down Penobscot Bay. The cottage stands on a rocky, partly wooded point 30 feet above the water, just half-way between Camden and Belfast, Maine. On one side, the roaring waves; on the other a peaceful cove with bathing beach—a snug harbor for the boats. The cottage neatly furnished. Ice-house and wood-house are filled, and all is complete to step right in. It has 12 rooms and bath, with sparkling running water from adjacent spring. There is also a delicately furnished little "retreat" of two chambers, 500 feet away, built in the woods overlooking the beautiful bay and mountains. The surroundings are restful, rural, and idyllic. Rental includes 2 sail-boats and 3 row-boats. Address CHAS. DISSEL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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Attractive, modern improvements, completely furnished summer cottage. Large grounds on shore of beautiful lake of 900 feet elevation. Rowboat, telephone and R. F. D. Address N. W. HAYDEN, Windsor, Conn.

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**FOR SALE** **EVERGREEN FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM,** 50 acres, **WINDHAM,** one of the most charming, healthful spots in **Eastern Connecticut,** near Willimantic. 25 acres of mowing and tillage in high state of cultivation. Many large and small fruit trees; abundance of wood. Handsome house of 16 rooms, fitted for two families, heated with steam; bathroom, etc. Two barns and all other necessary outbuildings, all in first-class condition, supplied by aqueduct with never failing spring water. Extensive grounds, well shaded with evergreens and maples. Excellent neighborhood. All stock and farming tools can be had with place. Send for list of other farms, country homes, etc. TRYONS REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Willimantic, Conn.

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**Kennebunk Beach, Maine**

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New cottage for sale or rent. Modern conveniences; near shore and steamer landing. Photo and particulars on inquiry.
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To rent for the summer, furnished modern houses, nine to sixteen rooms and bath, perfect drainage, high service water. Magnificent location, overlooking both ocean and harbor; convenient to trolley and railroad. But two hours from Boston. Address S. E. JENNISON, General Manager, Kittery Point, Me.

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**For Rent, Summer Camp**

Furnished; 9 rooms and bath; modern plumbing, hot and cold water. Veranda overlooking lake. Private landing for lake steamer. Stable, room for 2 horses; guides' room. Spring water. $450 for season, including ice. Address Mrs. D. W. Farquhar, 55 Pembroke St., Newton, Mass.

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**Furnished House** **Seven Rooms**

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**SOUTH WEST HARBOR, ME**

A FINE ESTATE on Somes Sound, Mt Desert Island, directly opposite North East Harbor, for sale or to rent for the season. An attractive house; hardwood floors; two open fireplaces; seven or eight beautiful rooms. Piazza 12 feet wide. Five acres covered to the water's edge with spruce and fir trees. Long avenue. House and barn completely hidden by forest except from the water. Superb view of mountains, sea, and islands. The best water privilege for boating on the sound. No flats at lowest tide. Wooded path leading to the float. Address
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**To Let for the Season of 1905 at**

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A furnished cottage of twelve rooms and bath. Open fireplaces. Address
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**Furnished Cottages to Rent.** Fine ocean view. $250 and $175 for season. Address
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**York Harbor, Me.** Ideal summer home to rent, 16 rooms and bath, all furnished. Open fireplaces, electric bells, Chase Lake water, modern stable. Situated on an island at the mouth of York Harbor. Fine view, and quiet. Send for views. Price $800. Other furnished cottages. Prices $250 to $800.
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**Desirable summer cottages,** all well located near the ocean, beach and river. Rents from $500 to $1,500 for the season.
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**FOR SALE**

There's no more beautiful spot. Only six miles from sea coast over hard gravel roads, yet no fogs: 1½ miles from railroad station, 3 miles from village; one night from Boston. Good camp house, outside kitchen, and ice-house. Some 300 acres land; 1½ miles of lake shore. Address
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Corner house, 12 rooms and bath (7 bedrooms), furnace, three open fireplaces. In best part of town; near academies and convenient to everything. Address E. B. Hutchinson, 8 Hubbard Park, Cambridge, Mass.

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**Green Harbor Beach, Duxbury, Mass.**

Handsomely furnished complete.

**$15,000 property for $8,000**

(Can be divided for $6,000.)

Commission to party who brings purchaser. Description, Outlook, June 3. Apply to

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**FOR SALE** — An exceptionally fine

**Country Estate**

of 110 acres is offered for sale, located at

**EGREMONT, MASS.**

four miles from Great Barrington. Situated on an elevation, it commands one of the finest views in Berkshire. The house is modern, 14 rooms, exclusive of halls and closets; hot and cold water, steam heat, cement cellar, upper and lower piazza and tower. Barn 36x60, basement stables for cattle, horse barn, four stalls and box, carriage house, silo, poultry house, granary, stock sheds, and ice house; running water in yard; four good bearing orchards; also two-story tenement house of 11 rooms on property.

For further information address
WM. STANLEY, Great Barrington, Mass.

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TO RENT FOR SEASON, furnished, nice twelve-room Cottage, with all modern conveniences; bath; laundry; open fireplace; broad piazza, three sides overlooking Beach, Ocean and Golf links. DAVIS BROS., 183 Main St., Gloucester, Mass.

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## GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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## BERKSHIRE HILLS

**FURNISHED RESIDENCE**

for rent for season. 18 rooms; electric lights; 2 baths, laundry, etc. Attractive grounds and location. Stable for 4 horses. Address
A. C. COLLINS, Great Barrington, Mass.

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**In Holbrook,** 15 miles from Boston; 11 rooms, bath, stable, one acre of land, beautiful shade trees; electrics pass, making connections with all summer resorts in S. E. Massachusetts. $300 till Oct 1, 1905. Address CHARLES B. WHITCOMB, Holbrook, Mass.

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Beautiful new houses on the ocean front; finest location in New England. Write for particulars. C. S. GOODING, 28 School St., Boston, Mass.

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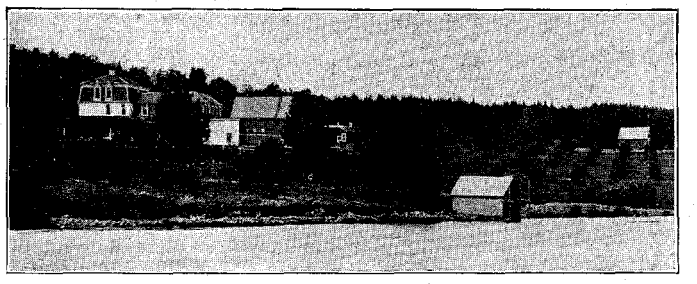

## Killarney House For Sale

Three miles from **FREDERICKTON** (N. B., Canada), on the old mill road. Situated on a gentle southern slope about two hundred yards from Killarney Lake (on the estate), well known for its beauty. Twenty-four rooms, including large dining and drawing rooms, well finished, with hardwood floors. Kitchen large and handy; good cooking range, hot and cold water, ample pantry room. Well-fitted bathroom with hot and cold water. Frost-proof cellar extends under the whole house. Hot air furnace, open grate fire-places. Water supply obtained from a well that has never been known to fail. Private telephone line to town. Large level lawn in front of house, bordered with cedar hedges and foreign shrubs.

**FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,** about one hundred cleared, the remainder deeply wooded. A magnificent orchard of about one thousand trees, over half of which are just beginning to bear, is one of the farm's chief assets. Two barns.

Killarney has **attractions for a sportsman,** for the lake abounds with trout and black bass, and the surrounding woods have partridges, deer, caribou, and now and then moose.

**The Lake and all rights are included in the property.** Good permanent boat-house on the shore of the lake, well stocked with canoes and other boats.

The property would be unexcelled as a resort, a gentleman's summer residence, a gardening property or for general farming purposes. For price and further particulars address
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**Rockport, Mass.**

FOR SALE at moderate rates, for summer cottages, 14 acres, laid out in lots; avenues built, town water, electric lights, harbor and beach adjoining, near town, electric cars, and Boston & Maine R.R. Grand ocean view. Good fishing and boating; most healthy location on the North Shore; 35 miles from Boston. Send for illustrated booklet. JASON GILES, Headlands, Rockport, Mass.

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**BERKSHIRE HILLS**

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Eleven rooms, modern house; ten or thirty-six acres; 8 minutes from R. R. Station. Apply to WM. S. LOVELL, Wayland, Mass.

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**FURNISHED CAMP on ASQUAM LAKE** to rent for the season to private family. For particulars address S. Benners, Pinehurst, Holderness, New Hampshire.

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To rent for the season

Comfortable, remodelled farmhouse, fully furnished, 6 bedrooms, fine old-fashioned fireplaces, hot and cold running water in kitchens and bath; boats on Squam Lake and White Oak Pond; fine view; stabling for horses; housekeeping supplies convenient. For terms apply to Dr. Talbot, Holderness, N. H.

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## Lake Sunapee, N. H.

**FOR SALE**

On the New London side of Lake Sunapee,

## HANDSOME, ROOMY COTTAGE

Beautiful view; lot runs to shore; five chambers, servant's room, bath, fireplace, large attic. 80 feet of broad piazza overlooking lake; small stable. One of the most attractive places on this lovely lake.

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**Handsome Little Summer Home.** On the "street" in Lempster, N. H. Beautiful situation, grand views and pure air; 100 acres well divided, small fish pond on place; sugar orchard; homelike 1½ story 10-room house, finely shaded, open fireplaces; stable with cupola and vane; spring water pumped to house and barn; offered for less than late owner expended in improving property; $1,500, easy terms. P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St., Boston.

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Attractive in location; wide scenery; 1 mile from Manchester City limits, and electrics; near depot; 90 acres, fine cultivation; excellent buildings; abundance of fruit; extra pure water; trout brook; telephone. Address
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**Dr. Smith's Cottage to Let**

Furnished; 16 rooms; 2 bathrooms; electric light; sewer connection; automobile house. Stable, large floor, 4 stalls; fine quarters for coachman's family. Rent moderate.
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**FOR SALE**

**This Ideal**

### Suburban Residence

13 miles from New York City, three minutes' walk from P. R. R. station, twelve minutes' walk from C. R. R. station. House almost new, modern, all improvements, hardwood finish throughout. Size of lot 117 x 250 feet. Beautiful shade trees; plenty of fruit, etc. Good roads for driving or automobiling. Full particulars upon application to The New Jersey Land & Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

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Furnished cottage on Lake shore, nine rooms, large piazza, and pier. For particulars apply to
V. T., 89 Riggs Place, South Orange, N. J.

## NEW JERSEY

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**BIRDSEYE RESIDENCE**

to rent, furnished, near Montclair Golf Links, *on Sunset Ave., Verona-in-the-Hills. 12-room* house, bath, electricity, hardwood floors, verandas; stable, lawns, garden, fruit; charming country drives; 12 minutes by trolley from D., L. & W. Station, 1 hr. from City Hall, N. Y. House newly painted and decorated.
M. D. BIRDSEYE, Montclair, N. J.

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Gentleman's residence in wealthy neighborhood, on best avenue; 35 *minutes from* N. Y.; *house 17 rooms,* hardwood, open plumbing; city gas, water, and sewers. Large stable; garden and beautiful lawn; shade and fruit *trees; macadam driveways.* Owner, TUTHILL, 50 Pine St., New York.

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Furnished Cottage, 15 rooms; 2 bathrooms. Linen and silver. Ocean front. Address
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## NEW YORK

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**Desirable furnished cottages** in the village of Saranac Lake. All improvements.
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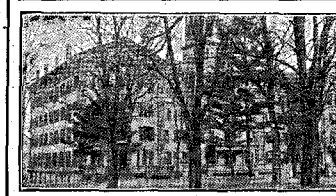
## NEW YORK



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The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy are
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A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

### Tour to the Canadian Rockies, Lewis and Clark Exposition, and Yellowstone Park

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT CONVENTION AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

**Round—$215—Trip**

On account of the convention of the American Medical Association, to be held in Portland, Ore., July 11 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a personally conducted tour, visiting the beautiful resorts in the Canadian Rockies, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, allowing four days in the latter city for attending the sessions of the convention and for visiting the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and five and one-half days in the Yellowstone Park, a full and complete tour of that wonderland. Tickets covering every necessary expense *en route*, except hotel accommodations in Portland, will be sold at the very low rate of $215 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, except Pittsburgh, from which the rate will be $210. A special train of high-grade Pullman equipment will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, Monday, July 3. The route will be via Chicago and St. Paul to Banff Hot Springs, Laggan, and Glacier, in the Canadian Rockies, thence to the Pacific Coast. Returning, the route will lie through the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, to the Yellowstone Park, and thence via Billings and Omaha to Chicago, reaching New York on July 26. For further information consult Pennsylvania Railroad ticket agents. A descriptive itinerary will be sent on application to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

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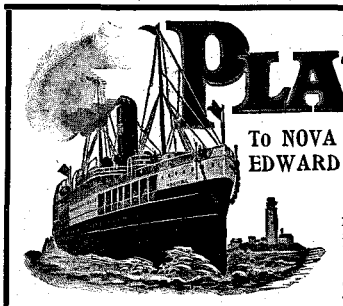

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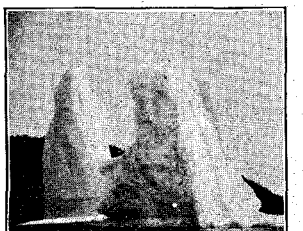

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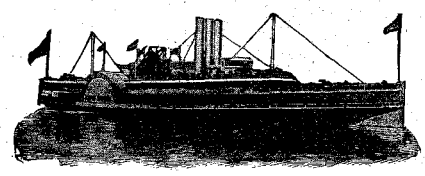

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**Hotel Dysart** 4 Square de Latour, Maubourg, Paris, France. Steam heat, elevator, and electric light. Miss ROSTAND and Mrs. H. LEE.

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**PENSION BELLINI**

**VIA TORINO N 117, ROME**

This pension is situated in a central and healthy position in a splendid palace in Piazza Termini. *It will be open in the months of* July, August, and September for any large party of 26 to 30 persons. Trams pass the door to all parts of the city. Pension 6 fr. per day for each person.

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**Pension Frau Dr. Huebler**

Present Proprietress, FRAU VON SUCKOW. Elegant family home. 110-200 mk. p. month.

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**Cool**

**BUT NOT**

**Cold**

**70° in the Shade**

This is about the average temperature of

# St. John

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

during JULY and AUGUST

Write the **New Brunswick Tourist Association,** St. John, N. B., for literature and information.

**GO TO CANADA—KEEP COOL**

Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Dancing. In fact, everything for your comfort and enjoyment at

**ABENAKIS SPRINGS, QUEBEC**

Abenakis Mineral Water and Baths a positive cure for Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver trouble, Dyspepsia. Rates $10 to $14 per week. Round-trip ticket from New York $20.75. Address R. G. KIMPTON, Abenakis Springs, Que.

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A small party can be accommodated in quiet, pleasant house. J. STANFORD.

*In a picturesque and Ideal Location, slightly elevated from the shore, about 200 yards distant surrounded by shade trees, lawns, etc., in the homelike*

**MYRTLE HOUSE**

AND

**LOUR LODGE**

**DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA**

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, EVERY CONVENIENCE; CUISINE OF HIGHEST EXCELLENCE; perfect drainage. Fine salt and fresh water fishing; superb boating, safe bathing; livery; golf; tennis; good roads for automobiling and driving; interesting walks; *pure invigorating atmosphere;* no flies, mosquitoes, or hay fever. Come to the

**"Queen of Canadian Watering Places"**

Further information of either Hotel of AUBREY BROWN, Manager, Digby, N.S.

## CANADA

**THE PINE**

**DIGBY, N. S.**

Situated in the pine woods and overlook Digby Basin. *Amusements:* boating, d sea fishing, billiards, bowling, orches dancing, tennis, driving. Hot or cold Sea Water Baths in the Hotel.

H. B. CHURCHILL, Prop

**Trefry House** Digby, Nova Sco J. A. TREFRY, Pro

Best location in Digby; is open for gu June 15. Send for booklets.

**Sure** Hotel, Log Cabins, Tents, Harbor View House Smith's Cove (near Digby) N. S. Engage early. **Re**

**Hotel Acadia** Gran Traca

**Beach, P. E. Island.** Finest shooti fishing, boating, bathing, golf, tennis, croq Write for circulars. I. C. HALL, Mg

**The Gainsborough,** Hubbards, Nova Sco First class. *A summer tourist's ho* 1½ hours by rail from Halifax. Terms, $ $9 per week. Circular. A. W. SHATFOR

**BEAUMARIS HOTE**

**Muskoka Lake, Ontario, Cana**

Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing. On the best places on the continent for hay fe people. 200 guests. Opens 15th June. S for booklet. EDWARD PROWSE, Proprieto

**Sam Slick's House** Windso Nova Sco

*One of the historic buildings of the Provin* Old home of the Author of the "Cl Maker," etc. Grove of six acres; orcha drives; especially fitted for tourists.

GEO. N. TOWELL

**THE QUEEN'S ROYAL**

**Niagara-on-the-Lak**

**Ontario, Canada**

**Delightfully situated in a private p at the mouth of the Niagara Riv Thirty miles from Buffalo. Unequal facilities for the enjoyment of tenn golf, and lawn bowling. Fine roa bathing, boating, and black bass fis ing. Casino and new Country Clu Cuisine and service unexcelled Canada.**

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## CANADA

**isy Island Cottage** Muskoka Lakes
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**ENT LODGE**
**Wolfville, Nova Scotia**

**Yarmouth Nova Scotia**
No Hay Fever. Summer temperature erages 70 degrees at noon. First class tels. Boating, salt and fresh water hing, hunting, golf. Write for booklet. Bond Gray, Sec'y Tourist Committee.

**ARMOUTH** NOVA SCOTIA
mer temperature 70°. No flies, no ma- no hay fever. Delightful drives, boat- fishing. Grand Hotel, finest in provinces. for booklet. GEORGE Q. PATTEE, Mgr.

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th perfect immunity from **Hay Fever**, esort on the Atlantic Coast has so many ctions as **Campobello Island.** ns $10 to $15 a week. Address J. J. ALEXANDER, Eastport, Me.

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elegant, quiet hotel for permanent and ient guests. Delightfully situated.

## STRICT OF COLUMBIA

**E HAMILTON** 14th & K Sts., N. W.
**home-like hotel.** Modern in its ap- tments; good table; liberal manage- t; splendid location; convenient to te House and places of interest. Tran- s accommodated $2.50 per day and up, rican plan. Special rates for prolonged For particulars and booklet address IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

## CONNECTICUT

**LLE ISLAND, CONN.** The Island View will open May 30; excellent table; bathing, boating, and fishing; special for season guests. HANNA & GUMBART.

**W GUESTS OR FAMILY** can be accommodated at attractive old place in nington. Terms, $10 per week. Ad- s Box 163, Farmington, Conn.

**est View Sanatorium**
**enwich, Ct.**—First-class in all respects; e comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

**IE MONTOWESE**
**INDIAN NECK, BRANFORD, CONN.**
the widest part of Long Island Sound. most beautiful location on the entire t Particularly desirable for families. ms with private baths. Golf, tennis, bath- boating, music, and other amusements. el accommodates 225. Send for booklet. W. A. BRYAN, Manager.

**wkhurst Hotel** Litchfield Conn.
1,200 ft.; spring water, no malaria or mos- oes; golf, tennis, music, trout and bass ng, pleasant drives and walks. Special s for the month of June. Booklet on ap- ation. New York Office, Eagle Building, ast 23d St. FRED'K H. PARTRIDGE.

## CONNECTICUT

**NEW LONDON, CONN.**
THE FAMOUS
**PEQUOT HOUSE**
**AND COTTAGES**
Opens June 15. Rates, $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath, electric light, $300 to $1,500 for season. Table, $15 weekly, **full hotel service**; no housekeeping cares. Summer anchorage of North Atlantic Squadron, U. S. Navy. **Harvard-Yale 'Varsity Boat Races. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous.** Always entertainment. For terms and reservations write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

**Fort Griswold House**
**(Eastern Point)**
**New London, Conn.**
Opens last week in June. Yale-Harvard Boat Race. Summer Naval Rendezvous. Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive. Send for Descriptive Booklet. **B. H. YARD, Mgr.**

**The Wayside Inn**
**NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.**
Open all year. Easy of access. Write for booklet B. Address **Manager.**

**Sheldon House** Pine Orchard, Conn.
Season June 1st to October. A quiet family resort on Long Island Sound, ¾ mile from station. Write for booklet.

**Stafford Springs House, Stafford Springs, Conn.**—We have a few more rooms left for the summer. Silver medal awarded at the St. Louis Exhibition for our water. WALTER SCOTT, Proprietor.

**Konomoc Inn** WATERFORD, CONN.
On Niantic River, near New London and Long Island Sound. Excellent table. Tennis, boating, bathing, sailing, fishing. No malaria. **COTTAGE** to rent; ten rooms, bath and laundry; furnished for housekeeping, or table board at Inn. Open fires. Wide piazzas. Pure water. Perfect drainage. MRS. GEORGE M. MINOR.

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For the treatment of Nervous and mild Mental Diseases, with a separate Department for Drug and Alcoholic patients. Send for illustrated circular. Address AMOS J. GIVENS, M.D., Stamford, Conn.

## MAINE

**Wellesley Cottage.** Country and seashore; beautiful scenery; chickens, lambs, lobsters, small fruits in their season. EMMA WITHAM, Ash Point, Me.

**LOUISBURG HOTEL**
**BAR HARBOR, ME.**
This resort of picturesque combinations of mountain and seashore scenery is most famous of New England. Its perfect climate has neither excessive heat nor cold—no malaria, no mosquitoes. Its walks and drives are unparalleled in attractive interest. The Louisburg Hotel has a fine location, three minutes' walk from the shore, and for eighteen years has sustained first rank in presenting a superior cuisine and service to a refined family clientele. Cottages adjoining hotel. Rate $5 per day and upwards; special season rates. Bar Harbor is reached by through Pullman cars from New York, or by Boston & Maine Railroad from North Station, Boston. For circulars address the proprietor, M. L. BALCH, 55 Marion St., Brookline, Mass.

## MAINE

**Robinhood Inn and Cottages**
**BAILEY'S ISLAND, ME.**
Now open. Three minutes to ocean; fine spring water; modern plumbing; sailing, bathing. Circular. Miss MASSEY.

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**BAILEY ISLAND, ME.**
Folder. T. E. HAZELL, Summit, N. J.

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Under new management, will open June 15. Beautifully located, directly on water front. Large, clean rooms. Seashore and country combined. Excellent bathing. Beach three miles in length. Good fishing, boating and sailing. Circulars. Address **MRS. J. B. PERRY & CO.**

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High elevation. Seashore and mountains; pure water; perfect sanitation; boating; livery. Open June 25. Address Martinsville, Knox Co., Me., until June 10; after, Camden, Me. F. O. MARTIN, Prop.

**Casco Bay, Coast of Maine**
Delightful situation; fine views; sheltered walks; boating, bathing, and fishing; pure air and water; good food; choice company. 4 miles from railroad station. Miss S. G. SIMPSON, Brunswick, Maine.

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**Summit House, Chebeague Island, Me.** Inquire terms of Mrs. Clinton M. Hamilton. Good boating, bathing; quiet, restful place; country and seashore combined.

**HOTEL WILLOWS** Farmington, Maine
Most beautiful drives and scenery in inland New England. Rates moderate. EDW. F. LOOK, Mgr.

**RUSSELL HOUSE, Christmas Cove, Me.** Good location, modern improvements. Good fishing, boating, and bathing. Send for booklets. A. P. GAMAGE.

**Christmas Cove House,** Christmas, Me. Seashore and country attractions. Beautiful views. Ample piazzas. House new and sanitary. Excellent table. W. E. Little, Propr.

**The Seaview** Friendship, Maine
Splendid ocean view. Boating, bathing, etc. Reasonable rates. Capt. N. W. THOMPSON.

**THE CHAMPERNOWNE,** Kittery Point, Me. Opens early in June. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Terms liberal. HORACE MITCHELL, Prop.

**Rockmere House** Littlejohn's Island, Maine
Eight miles from Portland. Reliable steamboat service; two trips daily. Fine scenery, good board; boating, bathing, and fishing; tennis court; desirable place for rest and recreation. Terms $8 to $10 per week. Address G. H. HAMILTON. **Cottages to let.**

**Hotel Mitchell,** Long Beach, York, Me. Seashore and country combined. Newly refitted, electric lights throughout. E. E. E. MITCHELL, Prop'r, York Village P. O., Me.

**Mt. Katahdin—Maine Woods**
Unsurpassed trout fly-fishing; clean camps, beds, and linen; good table; spring water; separate sleeping lodges. Outlying camps; canoeing, mountain climbing; big live game photography. Booklet A. C. C. Garland, Mgr.

**BAY of NAPLES INN**
On Bay of Naples, connecting Sebago and Long Lakes, Maine. Modern, beautifully located. Boating, canoeing, fishing, bathing. Fine golf, tennis, and picturesque roads for riding, driving and autoing. Livery and garage. Fine forest reserve; ideal territory for bird study. High elevation, pure spring water. Send for booklet. GEO. H. DAVIS, Naples, Maine.

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MAINE

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(ON ISRAEL'S HEAD)

Unsurpassed view of ocean and country. Beach, cliffs, and pine woods. Rates $10 to $15 weekly. Booklet on request.

GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

**The High Rock** Ogunquit ME.

Near beach and pine woods. Now open. Moderate prices. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.

**St. Aspinquid Hotel** Ogunquit Me.

Nice summer home; surf bathing, canoeing; woods; beautiful drives, etc. S. J. PERKINS.

**The Pemaquid Harbor House.**—A quiet summer home, near sea. Sailing, fishing, and pleasant drives. Send for booklet. AFTON FARRIN, Pemaquid Harbor, Me.

**PROUT'S NECK** MAINE **The Southgate** A delightful seaside resort. Situated 10 miles from Portland. Booklet on application. J. M. KALER, Prop.

**LEE HOTEL** PROUTS NECK

Fine location near beach. Fine view. Reasonable rates. Mrs. MARGARET LEE, Prop.

**RANGELEY LAKE HOUSE, Rangeley Lakes, Maine.** A modern summer hotel in the Maine woods. Trout and salmon fishing unexcelled. Only golf links at the Rangeleys. For full particulars write JOHN B. MARBLE, Propr.

**York's Camps** Loon Lake, Rangeley, Maine

Camp life with home comforts. Ideal situation. Elevation, 2,000 ft. No better place for *spring fishing, or a summer's vacation.* Trout, salmon, deer, partridges, ducks, etc. Write for booklet and terms. J. LEWIS YORK, Propr.

NEW

# SUMMIT SPRING

## HOTEL

AT CELEBRATED

## POLAND, MAINE

This high class and perfectly appointed Hotel will be opened on June 24 by the manager of THE SOMERSET, Boston's leading Hotel and center of fashion. Perfect service and cuisine; delightful climate; 1,100 feet elevation.

WORLD RENOWNED SPRING WATER. Golf and all forms of outdoor recreation. For reservations, booklets, etc., apply to

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**Hotel Somerset, Boston**

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**Seal Harbor, Maine**

The most attractive part of Mount Desert. LYNAM & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

**Summit House and Cottages,** Brambletye and Rockery. Ideal summer homes at moderate rates. June 15 to Oct. 1. N. W. GAMAGE & SON, So. Bristol, Me.

MAINE

# The Sorrento SORRENTO, MAINE

Annex and Cottages. Opens June 28. Seashore and mountain scenery combined. Every modern improvement. For information address S. M. RISTEEN, Proprietor, Newton Centre, Mass. After June 15 address Sorrento, Me.

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In the Belgrade Lake region. Big trout and bass. Fly fishing through May and June.

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South Smithfield, Me.

# Hotel Dirigo Southwest Harbor MAINE

Open June 15th to Oct. 1st. An ideal summer home. Special rates by the season.

**Blue Mountain Camps** Rangeley District
On the shore of beautiful Wilton Lake **Wilton, Maine**
Bookings for June, July, and Sept. only.
**August bookings filled.**

Altitude about 1,000 feet. Boating, bathing, fishing (salmon, trout, black bass). Riding and driving; mountain climbing; all the joys of country life. If you want rest and recreation free from care, with plenty to eat and a fine bed to sleep in, we can accommodate you. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIS E. BACHELLER, Wilton, Maine.

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**York Beach, Maine**

Unsurpassed location. Fine beach and bathing directly in front of Hotel. Accommodates 100 guests. Electric lights and bells. Orchestra and dance hall. Address
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**York Harbor, Maine.**—Accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests. Open in June. A modern hotel throughout.

MASSACHUSETTS

**The Nautilus Inn**

On beach near mouth of Boston Harbor. Eleventh season. Same management.
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Board from July 1 to Sept. 18. Location, Andover Hill; landscape beautiful. Golf links across street. Electrics for seashore, two minutes away. MRS. E. F. HOLT, 67 Bartlet St.

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# THE GRAND VIEW

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Open from June 1 to October 1

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MASSACHUSETTS

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**The Mount** 5 Mountfort, BEACON Rooms singly a suite with bath. per day and up. elevator; firepro

**HOTEL KEMPTO**

**Corner Berkeley and Newbury Streets, B**

This select, quiet family hotel, "Am Plan," is admirably located in the midst finest residential section; near Public Ga Public Library, and many churches. venient to the shopping district and al tric lines, making it a desirable stopping for visiting families, or ladies unatte Suites of 2 rooms or more with bath; single rooms.

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**BRANT ROCK, MASS.**

Open ocean, high bluff, surf bathing, boating. Superior table. Orchest

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Send for booklet. F. H. SAWYER,

# OSTERVILLE, MA

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**Sunset Cottage.** This attractive, h like house reopens in June. Fine cool tion; sailing, bathing, pleasant walks drives, golf. Miss J. F. CARR

**Cape Cod** Cottages right by the ocean to with table board. Fine surf bat *Room and board for July, $8.50 t* BALLSTON, West NewBrighton,

# HOTEL AND COTTAG

Along the entire North Shore of M chusetts' grand bay there is no more attra and restful resort than Cottage Park. grounds are elevated, with acres of well lawns, hundreds of grand old trees. Sout winds off the water. Winthrop's reco *healthfulness stands one of the highest* State. Salt water swimming pool larger any in Florida, with tempered water cha twice daily and fresh water shower also Roque courts and Golf links, all fo free and exclusive use of the Hotel guest occupants of cottages. *No picnics, mer* rounds or show business; special pains always been taken to avoid all objectio guests. Hebrew patronage is not soli Booklet. COTTAGE PARK HO CORPORATION, O. F. BELCHER, M

**Harbor View Sanitarium** Cottage Mas

A restful seaside home overlooking beautiful Vineyard Sound. Modern co iences and up-to-date sanitarium met *The treatment of Neurasthenics a spe* Reduced rates for this season to teacher the families of professionals. Circulars
LAURA V. GUSTIN-MACKIE, M

*More than a mile of sea front and one of the finest beaches on the New England coast*

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Finely situated in the most beautiful p of Cape Cod, which includes the quain villages of Yarmouth, Dennis, Brewster Barnstable.

Golf on hotel grounds, Bathing, Boa Fishing, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Dan Macadam Roads. **Open June 25.**
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# Dennis Mas

**The Harbor Vi**

**EAST GLOUCESTER, MAS**
**Apr. 1 to Nov. 1**

Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. T piazzas. Homelike rooms. Special a tion given to table. Booklet and term application. W. F. OSBORN

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